THE

GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE:

Lond. Gazette
General Even.
Lloyd's Evening
St. James's Chron
London Chron.
Brit. Press—Globe
London Evening
The Sun—Star
London Packet
English Chron.
Times—Aurora
Morning Chron.
Morning Herald
M. Post—Ledger
Courier—Ev. Ma.
Dai. Ad. & Oracle
Morning Advert.
Traveller—News
Commer. Chron.
Pilot—Statesman
25 Weekly Papers
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Birmingham 2
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Reading—Salisb.
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Embellished with Views of Stratford College, and of Brooke House (where Shakspeare was really born); and also of Islip's Architectural Memorial, in Westminster Abbey.

By *SYLVANUS URBAN*, Gent.

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Meteorological Diary for March 1808. By Dr. Pole, Briſtol.

Day Mo.	Therm om. M. 9h.	Therm om. G. heat.	Barom. Inches	Barom. 100ths.	WEATHER.
1	49	56	30-	11	cloudy
2	41	54	30-	11	moſtly cloudy
3	44	48	30-	11	cloudy
4	33	55	30-	12	clear
5	36	45	30-	12	moſtly cloudy
6	32	44	30-	12	clear
7	32	43	30-	12	clear, windy
8	31	37	30-	10	moſtly clear, windy
9	29	40	30-	10	ditto
10	36	37	30-	10	cloudy, rather windy
11	29	40	30-	11	cloudy at times, windy
12	33	39	29-	9	cloudy
13	33	40	30-	8	ditto
14	39	40	30-	6	ditto
15	34	48	30-	5	clear in general
16	31	49	30-	4	clear
17	30	36	30-	5	moſtly clear
18	28	34	30-	5	cloudy in general, ſome very light rain
19	31	33	29-	19	cloudy, morn. ſnowy, afternoon rainy
20	40	51	29-	16	cloudy, drizzling rain
21	44	44	29-	18	gentle rain moſt of the day [even. clear
22	32	39	30-	2	conſiderable ſnow in the night, day cloudy and rainy,
23	30	35	30-	2	moſtly clear
24	32	35	30-	4	cloudy, moſtly ſnow or hail, even. clear
25	26	35	30-	4	clear
26	32	49	30-	5	ditto
27	35	39	30-	6	cloudy
28	31	40	30-	6	clear
29	30	43	30-	7	ditto
30	32	38	30-	7	cloudy
31	32	41	30-	6	moſtly cloudy

The average degrees of temperature, as noted at eight o'clock in the morning, are 33 28-31; thoſe of the correſponding month, in the yea 1807, were 33 13-31; in 1806, 37 29-31; in 1805, 40 6-31; and in 1804, 36 1-3.

The quantity of rain fallen this month is equal to 35 100ths of an inch; that in the correſponding month in the year 1807 was 34-100ths of an inch; in 1806, 1 inch 67-100ths; in 1805, 98-100ths; in 1804, 1 inch 84-100ths; and in 1803, 48-100ths of an inch.

Meteorological Table for April 1808. By W. Cary, Strand.

Day of Month	Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer. 8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon.	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in Mar. 1808.
Mar.	°	°	°		
27	35	35	35	30,03	cloudy
28	34	37	32	,05	fair
29	33	42	33	,07	fair
30	33	39	32	29,98	cloudy
31	36	41	31	,91	cloudy
Apr. 1	32	42	30	,62	cloudy
2	27	40	30	,87	fair
3	33	48	40	,82	cloudy
4	42	46	49	,60	rain
5	51	54	52	,32	rain
6	52	57	52	,68	rain
7	53	58	50	,85	cloudy
8	39	51	46	,91	fair
9	38	52	45	30,25	fair
10	46	55	50	,35	cloudy
11	48	54	49	,23	cloudy

Day of Month	Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer. 8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon.	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in April 1808.
Apr.	°	°	°		
12	47	47	39	30,10	ſtormy
13	40	57	46	,26	fair
14	46	58	47	,18	fair
15	48	63	46	,02	fair
16	39	51	35	,08	fair
17	37	53	36	,12	fair
18	34	46	35	29,96	fair
19	40	38	32	,55	ſnow
20	34	47	40	,55	cloudy
21	41	47	35	,42	ſtormy
22	39	47	39	,42	ſtormy
23	40	49	40	,45	ſtormy
24	41	49	37	,63	cloudy
25	39	43	37	,88	cloudy
26	38	45	37	,90	cloudy

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE,

For APRIL, 1808.

Mr. URBAN, *Wolverhampton, March 20.*

AS the tendency of your Constant Reader's paper, vol. LXXVII. p. 1195, is to promote the work of piety recommended in my Letter, I will not stop to enquire what his motives were for re-publishing it in the manner he has done; but will thank him for the service he has rendered me. But when another writer, under the general designation of A PROTESTANT, upbraids me with "bigoted prejudice," and "a darkened understanding," p. 1215, I must beg your indulgence, to tell him that, whatever his pretensions may be in other respects (of which the *incognito* he observes does not permit me to judge) he is not warranted by the state of the controversy between us to hold such language.

The question at issue between your Correspondent and me is, whether the practice of praying to the Saints, as explained by me, p. 797, and as taught by our Church, not as he misrepresents it, is or is not idolatrous. For I have already protested, and I again solemnly protest, against the imputation of our making the Saints joint mediators with Christ: on the contrary, I have maintained that our prayers to the Saints in Heaven are of the same nature with those which Christians of all communions are in the habit of making to their friends here upon earth, purporting nothing more than a request that they would pray for us. This will appear upon examining our doctrinal expositions *, and General Councils †. By way of illustrating this doctrine, I supposed (what there is every reason to imagine was the case) that the people of Cana in Galilee petitioned the Blessed Virgin to obtain of her Divine Son that miraculous supply of wine which we know she actually procured for them; and I called upon my antagonist to assign a reason why it should be idolatry to make such a petition to that holy Personage now she is in Heaven, if it was not idolatry to make it to her here upon earth. What now is the answer of my adversary? He admits that "had such a request been made (by the people of Cana) it would not have subjected them to the charge of idolatry:" but, instead of shewing the disparity between this and the former case, namely, between praying to the Mother of Christ on earth, and praying to her in Heaven, he enters into a dissertation to make it probable that the people of Cana made no such request to her. But what, in the name of common sense, does this signify to the present argument, whilst he admits that they might have prayed to her, if they would, "without the imputation of idolatry?" But, adds he, shifting his ground, we are expressly commanded to pray in the name of Christ, as the Reformed Church does; whereas there is no command to pray to Saints, as the Church of Rome does. I answer, that we are as averse from praying *in the name of any Saint*, according to the sense of the passage of St. John xvi. as our Protestant brethren are; on the contrary, we acknowledge that *there is no other name given to men in which salvation is to be found but the name of Christ*. Accordingly, the Collects and other Prayers in our Missal are addressed to God, *through Christ*, in the same manner as they are in the Common Prayer Book, the latter in general being literally translated from the former. But

* Ros Catechismus ad Parochos; the Douay Catechism; Abridgement of Christian Doctrine.

† Concil. Trid. Sess. XXV. De Invoc.

But this does not render it unlawful or inconsistent to desire that God's servants, whether dead or alive, would help us with their prayers, *through the same Christ our Lord.* When Job's three friends were commanded to get him to pray for them, Job. xlii. 8, they were not guilty of detracting from the Divine honour, nor of placing an undue confidence in him.

I am next called upon to redeem my pledge, by quitting a Church, which my antagonist supposes he can prove has "set aside a Divine Commandment." Could this be demonstrated, I should certainly fulfil my engagement. But to whom, I ask, did Christ address those words concerning the sacramental cup, which are quoted against me; *Drink ye all of it.* Doubtless to those who were at table with him: and who were those persons? The text informs us they were the Twelve Apostles, namely, the self-same persons whom he then raised to the Christian Priesthood, with the power of consecrating the sacramental elements; a power which the Established Church, as well as ours, reserves to the order of Priesthood. In the performance of this solemn act then the Priest ever must essentially make use of and consume both species: but it clearly follows from our doctrine of the real presence, that it is a matter of no consequence as to the efficacy of the Sacrament, whether the faithful receive under one kind, or under the other kind, or under both kinds; nor should we dispute with our Protestant brethren about this matter, if we could only agree with them about the nature of the Sacrament itself. After all the sarcasms of my opponent upon Tradition, he himself must have recourse to it on several points, regarding the Sacraments as well as other matters. For without the aid of this, he will find himself bound to administer the Sacrament at supper-time, and after eating a lamb; and he will be obliged to close the ceremony with washing the feet of the company. Independently of tradition, no one precept in the Gospel appears more clear and express than this regarding the washing of feet. See John xiii. 14.

Yours, &c. J. MILNER.

Mr. URBAN, *April 7.*

THE Letter of R. S. p. 222, is written in a vein of satire well adapted to the subject. I wish your Correspondent had mentioned the newspaper in which the singular Advertisement was inserted. It is impossible to read it without calling to mind the humorous and severe lines of Cowper on a similar occasion:

"But hark! the Doctor's voice, fast wedg'd between [cheeks
Two Empirics he stands, and with swoln
Inspires the news, his trumpet; keener far
Than all invective is his bold harangue,
While thro' that public organ of report
He hails the Clergy, and defying *them*,
Announces to the world *his own*, and *them*.
He teaches those to read, whom Schools dismiss'd
And Colleges untaught; sells accent, tone,
And emphasis in score, and gives to prayer
Th' Adagio and Andante it demands;
He grinds Divinity of other days
Down into modern use; transforms old print
To zigzag manuscript; and cheats the eyes
Of Gallery Critics by a thousand arts.
Are there who purchase of the Doctor's ware?
Oh! name it not in Gath! it cannot be
That grave and learned Clerks should need such aid;
He doubtless is in sport, and does but drill,
Assuming thus a rank unknown before,
Grand Caterer and dry Nurse of the Church!"

Though it appears by these lines of our much admired Poet, that the practice of advertising MS Sermons is not new, yet it is probably a very novel matter to see their Author announced as a "Dignitary of the Church of England." That such an Advertisement should appear, is surely a most severe satire on the learning and abilities of the Clergy of that Church; but from the negligence and want of discipline in our Universities, too many young men, it is apparent, enter into Orders far more in need of instruction, than qualified to teach others; and hence in a great measure arises the swarm of illiterate Methodist teachers with which we are infested; weak and ignorant minds being easily induced to believe a man inspired who can make comments on the Scriptures *extempore*; and prefer attending his Conventicle to the Church or Chapel, where a regular Clergyman reads a Sermon of another's writing with the utmost indifference, devoid of emphasis, or any thing that can make an impression on the congregation.

Yours, &c. ANIMADVERTOR.

Mr.

Mr. URBAN, *Lenton Priory, March* 31.

IN answer to an Inquirer in vol. LXXVII. p. 1003, *Great Tom* of Lincoln, so far from ever having visited a chapel near Sheffield, or any other place, has never travelled beyond the precincts of his own Church, but was manufactured on the spot; for which purpose a furnace was erected in the Minster-yard at Lincoln, in the year 1610; from which he was cast, by Henry Holdfield, of Nottingham, and Willian Newcomb, of Leicester, Bell-founders, partners in this concern only; which connexion arose from the former being a man of the first eminence in his profession, and to whom such a charge could be with safety committed, and the latter living within the diocese; for the honour of which, it was deemed necessary he should have some concern. Many beautiful specimens of Holdfield's work are still to be seen in this and the neighbouring Counties; one, more immediately at hand, is the ninth bell of that fine peal of ten in St. Mary's Nottingham, cast in 1595; which is singularly elegant, the ornaments and embellishments upon which are similar to those upon *Great Tom*; and the tones of both are uncommonly fine. It is not necessary for me to inform Inquirer, what are the inscriptions on this wonderful bell, nor its size or weight; but for the information or amusement of those who have not an opportunity of viewing it, I shall take the liberty of subjoining them:

Inscription round the crown: "Spiritus Sanctus à Patre et Filio procedens, suaviter sonans ad salutem, anno Domini 1610. Decem. 3a. Regni Jacobi Angliæ Octavo et Scotiæ 44."

Round the skirts: "Laurentius Staunton, Decanus, Rogerus Parker, Precentor et Magister Fabriciæ, Georgius Eland, Magister Fabriciæ, Richardus Clayton, Archidiaconus Lincoln."

The diameter is 7 feet 2½ inches.
The weight 88 cwt. 1 qr. 8 lb.

Yours, &c. WILL. STRETTON.

Mr. URBAN, *Bungay, March* 30.

WISHING the following humane observations to be more generally known, I cannot do it better than by requesting a place for them in your interesting Miscellany. They are copied from "Travels in the Crimea, 1802," p. 132, &c. In describing the city of Adrianople, the author says:

"After advancing along a handsome quay on the river side, we arrived at the Mosque of Bajazet the First. It bears the name of Imareth, that is to say, Hospital, and is remarkable for the beauty and sublimity of its institution. They distribute in it twice a week to the poor of the city a measure of rice, which is called *pilaf*, by which means the indigent have the certainty of a supply sufficient to satisfy their wants for two days. The Hospital for the Insane, which stands at a short distance from the Imareth, has also for its object an utility no less honourable and conformable to the mild principles of benevolence. We saw four of these unfortunate beings bound with thick leather thongs. On this subject an observation occurs to me that I cannot help mentioning. As the clanking of chains tends to augment the fury of the unhappy persons who are sent into mad-houses, or other similar establishments, would it not be both easy to the keepers, and alleviating to the patients, if similar leather thongs could be universally adopted for the purpose of restraint, instead of the chains usually employed as a means of force towards beings whose condition claims our strongest sympathy and compassion?"

This communication, I am sure, will require no apology, as the endeavour to alleviate the distress and sufferings of humanity has ever been a leading trait in the character of Sylvanus Urban.

In the year 1802, was published "An Historical Account of the Discovery and Education, &c. of the young Savage caught in the Woods near Aveyron, in the year 1798."

This publication was by E. M. Itard, Physician to the National Institution of Deaf and Dumb; under whose care this extraordinary boy was placed. The narrative closes about the time when young Victor (for that was the name his preceptor gave him) began to shew some real signs of rational improvement. Can any of your Correspondents inform the publick, through the channel of your Magazine, what progress has been made since that time in this interesting affair? If so, I believe it would be an acceptable communication, and the favour esteemed by many of your friends, as well as by your constant reader, AMICUS.

P.S. There is a reference to the above subject in your vol. LXXIII. p. 646.

Mr.

Mr. URBAN, *April* 10.

FOR the sake of truth, I beg leave to make a few observations on the communication of J. C. in LXXVII, 1189, respecting what he is pleased to call "*Tudor Drawings*," &c.

The Drawings, about 70 in number, are made on paper of the size of foolscap, bearing every mark of real antiquity; they are made in outline only, and are such as every Architect or Master-builder would make of his own studies or inventions, or as *accurate* memorandums of existing examples, and which is really the case with many of them, as the name to some is written over the subject: and it is but fair to presume, that many others are also from then existing examples. Of the 70 Drawings, about 40 are of tracery-work in the florid style, for cielings, and shew a variety of patterns and richness of invention highly in character with the best times of Henry VII. The remaining 30 drawings are of Pointed windows of various dimensions, of the same date; these also abound in true character and in elegant composition.

Such, Sir, is the truth respecting these Drawings; which your Correspondent, aye! and a lover of Antiquities too, calls "attempts at drawing, such as we see laid down on paper, in the way of imitation, by schoolboys, &c." Now, Sir, having said that these drawings are such as any Architect of the present day would make for his own use, or for the inspection of his employer, it does not appear to me that J. C. has evinced either love of Antiquity, or love of the art of designing, by speaking so slightingly of these very early efforts in the art of delineation; and I challenge his great skill to produce a greater variety of examples, or better exemplified. One word more, and I have done with Mr. J. C. No other meaning can be attached to the manner in which he states his having seen these Drawings, than that they were kept up as a great secret, and that shewing them was made a high favour — 'Fortune favouring me," &c. What will your surprize be, Sir, when I declare these said Drawings were *publicly* exhibited at a meeting of the Antiquarian Society, where, no doubt, *many* other gentlemen were *favoured by Fortune*, in seeing them as well as J. C.? and certainly the Secretary of the Society will inform any gentleman where they may still be seen. They have been thus publicly shewn, and privately also, to various gentlemen well versed in the subject; and I do not understand that any one has expressed the least doubt of their being really very antient, but have all declared them to be, as well for the subjects and the handling as for their Antiquity, *the most curious and most interesting specimens which have been yet discovered.* T. J.

Mr. URBAN, *March* 15.

WITHOUT making myself a partisan between Lord Oxford and his Brother-in-law, I think it a sufficient hardship, that Mr. Scott is removed from Brampton Brian, by the acceptance of Titley, *because he could have holden them by a dispensation.* And were the same power exerted by other Patrons, where a dispensation is unattainable, no good man could envy their feelings, and most would lament the severity of such treatment. These proceedings are founded upon a Statute of 1 Geo. I. and another of 36 Geo. III.

Now, Sir, for the honour of the Legislature, I do not believe the framer of these Statutes to have intended what was alledged. There is not a word of more extensive and vague signification than the word *Benefice*; and when all augmented Livings were declared Perpetual Cures and Benefices, I must be allowed to think that the intention was not to create the incapacities contended for; for, after Perpetual Cures and Benefices, follows this addition:

"And the Ministers duly nominated and licensed thereunto, and their successors respectively, shall be in law bodies *politick and corporate*, and shall have perpetual succession, by such name and names as in the grant of such augmentation shall be mentioned, and shall have a legal capacity and be enabled to take in perpetuity, &c."

Now, Sir, it is stated by Burn, that there were, in those golden days of 1714, 1071 small livings under £10. a-year; 1467 above £10, and not exceeding £20; 1126 above £20, and not exceeding £30; 1040 exceeding £30, and not above £40. But, supposing the Legislature did intend in the 1 Geo. I. what is confirmed in 36 Geo. III. does it therefore follow that the intention was just? It is discovered

discovered that some of these Augmented Livings have, by judicious purchases and private liberality, been very much improved; and it is declared expedient to extend the Episcopal power of appointing salaries to all Churches that are, by length of time, improved in income in any way whatsoever. The contemplation of the more fortunate places has turned away the attention of the Legislature from the unfortunate, which compose by far the majority.—But, that the assertion of an individual may not appear gratuitous, why cannot Returns be made from the Counties in England and Wales; and why cannot the restriction be confined to appointments above a certain value? It is not true, that the generality of these Augmented Livings have increased in proportion to the times. In our own memory, the value of every income is diminished one half; and he must be a very bad calculator who does not admit that forty pounds a-year are not now more than equivalent to ten in the year 1714; and I have little doubt, that more than a thousand of these Augmented Cures are under £50, some under £40, at this moment. Surplice fees also remain what they were two or three centuries ago. Encouragement is given by the Governors to subscribe for an Augmentation of any Perpetual Curacy under £60; but unwise would be the Patron who should, for the sake of a few pounds a-year, cause chains and fetters to be put upon his appointment, which, at present, is tenable with any thing.

And now, Sir, to revert to Brampton Brian and Titley. Suppose each of them were only £40. a-year, and each augmented by the Bounty, Lord Oxford could have done what he has done now; and were other Patrons to follow his example, except as far as the Curates' Act gives a *quietus*, many an unfortunate Divine might be despoiled of half his income. Some of these observations are not new; but it is time they should be enforced and attended to, that the Clergy may no longer be compelled to kiss the rod of iron so severely created.

Though unconnected with what goes before, I must not omit the grievance of allowing Ordinaries to license without a nomination from the Incumbents, and allowing licences to be withdrawn by Ordinaries, subject, indeed, to an appeal, which is a mere mockery of privilege. SCRUTATOR.

Mr. URBAN, *Lamb's Conduit Street, April* 21.

HAVING mentioned in a former Magazine, that I saw a Swallow at an early date in the year, considering the cold weather that was then, when I was on a walk to my friend the late Dr. Gregory of West Ham, and this season being uncommonly cold for an unusual continuance; I acquaint you that I this day saw a Swallow in the neighbourhood where I live (the Foundling Hospital) among the buildings, but distressed seemingly with the cold, as it could hardly rise from the ground; but was imperfect in plumage.

Yours, &c. J. M.

Mr. URBAN, *April* 6.

THE words "by Royal mandate," in p. 987, col. 1, l. 41, 42, of your last volume, should be erased; as no such degrees are conferred at Oxford. The Divine, here registered, was a Grand Compounder in 1783; as the asterisk, affixed to the Degree in the Catalogue of Graduates, denotes.

Dr. Stanley, inquired after in p. 999, col. 1, died Dean of St. Asaph in 1751; and of him there is a satisfactory memoir in Masters's "History of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge;" of which he was elected Master in 1693; and continued so till 1698. In the Bodleian Catalogue he is erroneously represented as the author of "The Romish Horseleech; Lond. 1674:" 8vo; which was the work of Thomas Staveley; who also wrote "The History of Churches in England;" Lond. 1712: 8vo. noticed in p. 755, col. 2, of your volume for 1787. Dr. Stanley, "however, was for certain the author of *two* anonymous Discourses, the *one* 'concerning the Devotions of the Church of Rome, wherein they are compared with those of the Church of England,' in 4to. Lond. 1685;" and the *other*, intituled, the 'Faith and Practice of a Church of England Man, in 12mo. Lond. 1706;" *Masters*, p. 176. Of the latter the ninth edition, Lond. 1727, is now before me. It is highly deserving of re-publication.

A reference might be made in p. 1193, col. 2, line 25, to the preceding p. 1176, for a fuller account of the eccentric

centric Henshall; whom your Index of Names exhibits, as it occurs in p. 1086, col. 1, under the name of "Hens," which should be expunged; "Henshall" immediately following it.

An omission at the press, after "Robert Lydall," in p. 1193, col. 2, l. 52, should be thus supplied: "B.D. fellow of Magdalen college, and son of Richard Lydall, M. D."

Not a syllable relating to the "Body Corporate, to whose predecessors in office not the most flattering allusion is made in the second paragraph of the account" of Bishop Hooper, as stated in p. 1197, col. 2, is to be found in the volumes referred to at the bottom of the column; so that the "Character" has not "been already given at full length" in either of them. That for 1792, pp. 185, 6; 596, col. 2; and that for 1801, pp. 101, 2; may be consulted with regard to this Prelate.

Yours, &c. ACADEMICUS.

P. S. Your Correspondent in 1803, p. 519, may find an illustration of the lines erroneously attributed, in the Monthly Magazine, to Joshua Barnes as his translation of two lines of Euripides, in your volume for 1773, p. 445, with references to prior observations respecting it.

Mr. URBAN, *Bath, April* 18.

THE following inscription, remarkble as a chaste and elegant composition, but still more so for the instance of noble disinterestedness it records, occurs on a monument in the Abbey-church of Bath. It is written by the venerable Dr. Zouch, prebendary of Durham, uncle to the present Earl of Lonsdale, and the intimate friend of the highly-respectable and excellent man this inscription commemorates:

"Near this place are deposited
the remains of the Rev. Daniel Watson, M.A.
who died on the 23d day of January, 1804,
aged 85 years.
His merits alone
recommended him to the
favour and patronage
of Dr. Joseph Butler, Bishop of Durham,
who presented him to the
vicarage of Leke, in the county of York,
which he vacated in 1767,
upon his appointment by the Crown
to that of Middleton Syes,
in the same county,
refusing to hold both the benefices
from *noble* and *conscientious* scruples.
For more than half a century,
he performed the duties of the ministerial
function with a truly Christian zeal.
His discourses from the pulpit were plain,
perspicuous, and energetic.
To the accomplishments of a scholar,
he added qualities far more estimable,
sanctity of life, purity of manners,
unaffected humility,
and most diffusive beneficence.
This monument was erected
to the memory of their beloved father
by his affectionate children."

This excellent man was, Mr. Urban, one of the most valuable of your Correspondents, on subjects of Antiquity in particular; the friend of Lyttelton, of Bishop Law, of Warburton, and of Sterne: several letters of the witty Yorick's (never published) are in the possession of Mr. Watson's family. Mr. Watson married, late in life, a lady of the antient family of D'Acre, the descendants of the famous Lord-warden, Baron D'Acre, of Naworth-castle; by her (who died in 1798) he had six children, four sons and two daughters, three only of whom are living. It is somewhat remarkable, that the amiable writer of the epitaph on Mr. Watson should now himself have refused a *Bishoprick**! "May the Church of England ever be adorned by such scholars, and by such men," as Dr. Zouch and Mr. Watson! S. L——n.

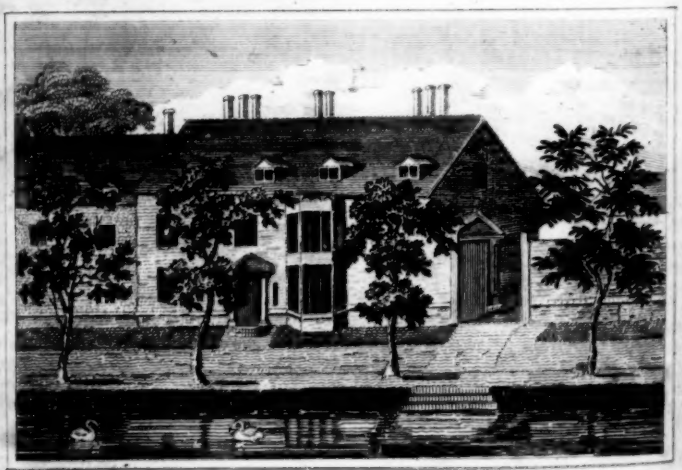
Mr. URBAN, *April* 3.

IN your last volume, p. 697, col. 2, notice is taken of the different modes of spelling the name of Laurence; and in p. 808, 9, an odd circumstance is mentioned relative to that of Comber. Your correspondents should be referred to an accurate detail of the uncertainty as to the orthography of names of persons, in p. 511 of your volume for 1782; which might surely have put an end to the futile controversy, again agitated in p. 925, col. 1, about that of the name of our immortal Dramatist. To the said detail may be added a reference to pp. 29, 30, of Derham's "Life of the learned John Ray" for a farther account of his altering his name. Bp. Nicolson may also be added to the list of persons, whose names have at different periods been spelt differently. In the Catalogue of Oxford Graduates he occurs as *Nicholson*; and in the title-pages of his "English-Historical Library, Lond. 1714," and of his "Scottish Historical Library, Lond. 1702," the *h* is omitted. ANTIQUARIUS.

* The Bishoprick of Carlisle.

Mr.

N. W. View of STRATFORD COLLEGE.



View of the BROOK HOUSE, in which SHAKESPARE was really born, April 23, 1564.

Mr. URBAN, *March* 26.

FROM a volume of Drawings, containing a considerable number of sketches in Warwickshire, I send you a North-West View of the old College at Stratford-upon-Avon; which Dugdale describes as "a house of square stone for the habitation of five priests, adjoining to the church-yard, built by Ralph de Stratford, first a canon of St. Paul's, and afterwards Bishop of London; whose good affections to this Town (being his birth-place) stirred him up to that pious work, of which he began the structure 26 Edward III. (1353,) with ten carpenters, ten masons, and their servants;" and to which foundation were afterwards added, by Dr. Ralph Collingwode, Dean of Lichfield, "four children choristers, to be daily assistant in the celebration of divine service in that Church; who should always come by two and two together into the Quire to Matins and Vespers on such days as the same were to be sung there, according to the *Ordinale Sarum*; and at their entrance into the Church, bowing their knees before the Crucifix, each of them say a *Pater-noster* and an *Ave*. And for their better regulation did he order and appoint, that they should sit quietly in the Quire, saying the *Matens* and *Vespers* of our Lady distinctly, and afterwards be observant to the offices of the Quire; that they should not be sent upon any occasion whatsoever into the Town; that at dinner and supper times they should constantly be in the College to wait at the table; and to read upon the Bible, or some other authentique book; that they should not come into the Buttry to draw beer for themselves or any body else: that after dinner they should go to the Singing-school; and that their Schoolmaster should be one of the Priests or Clerks appointed by the discretion of the *Warden*, being a man able to instruct them in singing to the Organ: as also that they should have one Bedchamber in the Church, whereunto they were to repair in Winter-time at eight of the clock, and in Summer at nine, in which lodging to be two beds, wherein they were to sleep by couples, and that before they did put off their clothes they should all say the prayer of *De profundis* with a loud voice, with the prayers and orisons of the faithfull; and afterwards say thus, *God have mercy of the Soule of* Rauf Colyngwode *our Founder, and Master* Thomas Balshall, *a speciall Benefactor to the same* *."

As a companion to the other Drawing, I send also a View of the *Brook House*, in which it is generally admitted that Shakspeare was really born.

Yours, &c. P. Q.

LETTER XLIX. ON PRISONS.

——— Momento mare vertitur, eodem die ubi luserunt, navigia sorbentur †.

Sambrook Court, March 18.

Mr. URBAN,

IN perusing the following relation of the Hereford County Gaol, the mind dwells with satisfaction on the amelioration of misery afforded by the judicious management of this Prison; but the conclusion of the history presents a sudden and painful transition. To speak in allusion to the quotation from the Roman Poet,—the horizon becomes clouded, and the fairest hopes from labour, within the precincts of the Prison, are suddenly wrecked, and disappear in the storm.

As this subject is pointedly adverted to in the sequel, it requires no farther elucidation from J. C. LETTSOM.

HEREFORD County Gaol and House of Correction.—Gaoler, *John Preece*. Salary £182.—Chaplain, Rev. Mr. *Underwood*. Duty, Prayers and Sermon every Sunday, Christmas-day, and Good-Friday; and Prayers every Wednesday and Friday. Salary £50. twenty pounds of which is a legacy from William Bridges, Esq. of Tiberton in this County.—Surgeon, Mr. *Cam*. Salary, £42. for Debtors, Felons, &c. —Number of Debtors, Nov. 23, 1806, eight, and Felons, &c. thirty-four.—Allowance, Debtors, one pound of bread *per* day each. (See the Remarks.) Felons and Bridewell Prisoners the same, and some allowance from the Charity Box. Transports have the King's Allowance of 2*s*. 6*d*. per week to subsist on.

Remarks. This Prison, which is also the House of Correction, or Bridewell, is built upon the site of the Old Priory. The Turnkey's lodge in front has, on each side, two Reception-cells for the confinement of Prisoners, till examined

* Warwickshire, ed. Thomas, II. 692.

† In a moment the sea is convulsed, and on the same day vessels are swallowed up, where they lately sported on the Ocean.

by

by the Surgeon, previous to their being admitted into the interior of the Gaol; and two small Court-yards for the Prisoners. Here are a warm and cold Bath, with an Oven to fumigate and purify the Prisoner's clothes; and the flat roof above is the place of execution. The Court is flagged, and in it is the Engine-house, and a Well, by which the whole Prison is supplied with excellent water: A house for the Manufacturer or Task-master, and a very neat shop for the articles manufactured in the Prison, *viz.* shoes, slippers, gaiters, stockings, gloves, garters, flaxen-yarn, and nets of all sorts; the sale of which is promoted by advertisement at the County expence. At the upper end of this Court is the Gaoler's house, on the ground-floor of which is the Magistrates Committee-room: a passage leads to the great Hall or Inspection-room, which is about 18 yards diameter, and nearly circular, with windows opening into every court, and has a complete command of the whole Prison.

The Rules and Orders, which are painted on a board, and hung up in every Lobby, among other things recite: "ANY PERSON wishing to work may have raw materials of the Keeper, who will dispose of the work on the best terms he can; and, after deducting the prime cost of the raw materials, pay the remainder to the Prisoner who performed the work; except one fourth thereof, which is to be reserved for the County. Any person to whom work is refused, or whose money is kept back, or has suffered any imposition from the Keeper, or his Servants, is particularly enjoined to make complaint thereof to the Magistrate at his next Visitation."

Men and Women Debtors have each a separate and spacious Court-yard and Day-room. The Men have twenty Sleeping-rooms, ten below and ten above, 12 feet by 9, furnished with beds and bedding by the Gaoler at 1*s.* 6*d.* or 2*s.* 6*d.* *per* week each. The Women have eight rooms of equal size, four below and four above, all Free Wards; and if a Debtor is too poor to provide his own bed, the County humanely furnishes him with an iron bedstead, sacking bottom, a straw bed, two blankets, and a coverlet, *gratis*. There is a fire-place in every Room, but *no Fuel allowed*.

Of the six ample Court-yards in this Prison, those for Men Debtors and Men Bridewell Prisoners are of 114 feet by 78; those for Women Debtors and Women Bridewell Prisoners, 108 feet by 102; and those for Male and Female Felons are 75 feet square. Each Court has a sewer in it, and is well supplied with water. In several of the Courts vegetables are raised for the use of the Prisoners, in addition to the allowance above stated.

Here are four excellent Infirmary-rooms, and the sick are as well attended to as in an hospital. The humane Surgeon having a discretional power to order all things necessary, every page of the Prison-book bears witness to his great attention. The Chapel is a very neat building, and the Prisoners are seated in their different classes: all are required to attend Divine Service, which is most devoutly and impressively performed by the exemplary Chaplain; by whose serious discourse I was much edified at my several visits, and with pleasure remarked the number of communicants when the Sacrament was administered. Every Ward of this Prison has a Lobby or Passage, four feet wide, with an iron grate that opens into the Great Hall, or Inspection-room. Men and Women Felons have, each class, a Day-room, and twelve Sleeping-cells, six below of 8 feet by 7, six above of the same size; and fitted up with wooden bedsteads, straw bed, two blankets and a coverlet. They have also County clothing on admission, and their own apparel returned to them when discharged. The Male and Female Bridewell Prisoners have, each class, nine Work-rooms below, and as many Sleeping-rooms above; all 9 feet 3 inches by 9 feet, and fitted up with beds and bedding, the same as the Felons.

William Bridges, Esq. bequeathed eight pounds a-year to poor Prisoners; and on St. Thomas's Day one shilling is given to each Debtor, and one shilling to each Felon, by a legacy of Sir *Thomas White*.

No Table of Bequests kept in the Prison.

The Act for Preservation of the Health of Prisoners, and Prohibitory Clauses against Spirituous Liquors, are conspicuously hung up.

The RULES and ORDERS for the government of this well-arranged Prison are printed in large type, and displayed to general view.

HERE-

Hereford City Gaol and Bridewell.—Gaoler, *John Thomas*. Salary, £.13. Fees, 6*s*. 8*d*. Garnish, not abolished, 2*s*. 6*d*.—Chaplain, none.—Surgeon, none. When wanted, he is sent by the Mayor.—Prisoners, August 20, 1803, four, and a Lunatick.—Allowance, formerly none: now fourpence a-day in bread, to Prisoners of every description.

Remarks. This Gaol is the Bye-street Gate, in which one room is called the Bridewell. It has a small Court with a sewer in it, and the Whipping-post. For Common-side Debtors here is a *Free Ward*, to which the Corporation allow straw: they have a little Court, about 15 feet square, with a sewer; and it is well supplied with water. Master's-side Debtors have two Rooms in the Keeper's house, for which they pay 2*s*. 6*d*. *per* week each single bed; or if two sleep together, 1*s*. 6*d*. each. For Felons here are two small Court-yards, about 15 feet square, with a sewer in each, and well supplied with water.

In one of the Courts, down eleven steps, are two horrid dungeons totally dark. The Keeper, indeed, says they are never used; yet, though they did not appear to have had any inhabitant in them for many years, I should have been better pleased at seeing them bricked up. The felons have also three close offensive Sleeping-rooms, which I found scattered over with loose straw on the floor, dirty, and worn to dust. Here is likewise one room, justly denominated "The Black Hole," which, if not impenetrably dark, has no light nor ventilation, save what is faintly admitted through a small aperture in the door: it is supplied with a barrack bedstead and loose straw; and in this wretched sink-hole was a poor deranged man, in the most filthy and pitiable state that it is possible to conceive.

Upon my telling the Keeper, that in case he did not immediately remove straw and filth out of the several courts, I would apply to the Magistrates, I had the pleasure of finding the old straw burnt, and the Court-yards cleaned the next day. Debtors committed to this Gaol are by Process issuing out of the Mayor's Court; and they become entitled to their six-pences in about six weeks: but *very few are able to pay the expence of suing for them, which frequently exceeds the original debt.* One shilling is given to each Prisoner at every Quarter Session by the Chairman. Neither the Act for Preserving Health, nor the Clauses against Spirituous Liquors hung up. The whole Prison is very dirty. The Commitments to it in 1802 were *One hundred and thirty-six*.

My Dear Friend,

The pleasure you receive in reading my Remarks on Hereford County Gaol will be sadly diminished, when I inform you, that I have just received a letter from the Keeper, dated Feb. 14, 1808, by which I learn, with equal surprise and concern, that the working system is in a great measure discontinued. "Neither the absolute value of the work produced, nor the proportion it bears to the maintenance of the workmen, is the principal object: the point is, that he should be *employed*; whether more or less usefully depends on the ingenuity of those who set him to *work*; the profit is *a local concern*, but it imports the Public that he should work, let the value be ever so trifling. There are, however, so many little articles of constant use, and made of materials that are found every where, that every human being between infancy and decrepitude may be employed with some small advantage. We are told, that in the Poor-house at *Wyndham*, in the course of the year 1790, an infirm old man, and a woman with a child at her breast, earned half their subsistence by shaping sticks into handles for children's whips, which were sold to the toy-makers. If it were an indispensable rule that every Prisoner *must work*, those who are to bear the expence would soon find means to make that turn to account." See Rules for the County of Salop, 1797, p. 44.

Yours truly, James Neild.

To Doctor Lettsom, London.

Illustrations of Horace, Book I. Epistle XVII.

To Scæva.

EXCEPTING what little may be gathered from this Epistle itself, not the slightest particle is known concerning the person to whom it is written. There is room, with some probability, to conjecture that he was of no mean extraction (perhaps a son of the brave Cassius Scæva, of whom such

such honourable mention is made by Julius Cæsar in the 53d chapter of the iiid book of his History of the civil war*). That he had hitherto, though without any extraordinary effect, attached himself to some great man at Rome; that the little hope he had of improving his fortune in this method, had made him dispirited, and irresolute whether to proceed or retreat; and that Horace, under these circumstances, wrote to him for his encouragement — by representing to him in a different point of view, what he in his melancholy mood had perhaps called vassalage — and at the same time giving him to understand, wherein he was probably mistaken, and of what he should be most solicitous in his intercourse with the great. The well-known controversy between Aristippus and Diogenes furnishes him with a subject which he most ingeniously employs to his purpose; by representing in Aristippus the pattern and ideal image of a philosopher at court, a man who knew how to live with kings, without surrendering either his liberty or his character; and by endeavouring to convince his friend, that it requires more virtue, that is, more understanding, prudence, courage, firmness, self-controul, and perseverance, to play well the part of an Aristippus than that of a Diogenes.

Ferentinum ire jubebo.] The Geographers lay down for us three places which bore the name of Ferentinum, the most noted whereof stood on the *Via Latina*, seven Italian miles above Anagni, and still bears that name. Probably Scæva might have a small estate there. The advice, however, which Horace gives him to retire thither if he values his ease and convenience, appears not to have been exactly the course which, in his opinion, was most agreeable to Scæva. He therefore but just slightly touches upon it, that he may the longer insist upon what he particularly wants to tell him. It is likely that he knew his friend Scæva well enough for perceiving that, with a proper resolution, and with the assistance of an experienced monitor, he might prove a very passable courtier, but that in any case he would turn out but a miserable philosopher in solitude.

Nollet Aristippus.] So says Diogenes the cynic. The story is of universal notoriety.

Fastidiret olus, qui me notat.] Namely, he would not condescend, for the sake of the paltry advantage of eating better and making a finer figure in the world, to what in the cynical language, the *scurra*, or in the courtly style, the friend of a king — like Dionysius — must submit. This was what Diogenes upbraided the spruce, pampered, purple-clad Aristippus with. — I suspect that Scæva, in a fit of the spleen — in one of those moments when every man thinks himself a philosopher — had let fall something about the great, and the wretchedness of their service, to Horace, in somewhat of this tone: Of what use is all this to me? Cannot I live upon roots and cabbages as well as Diogenes? And if so, what need have I to suffer myself to be teized and tormented by a great man? — Well! returns his friend, but if thou knewest how to deal with the great, thou wouldst be less plagued and teized, and have no need to live upon cabbage. I grant, it is an art to live contentedly upon cabbage: but to live with kings is likewise an art. Each has its inconveniences; each its advantages. The question is only: in which of them wouldst thou best find thy account?

Officium.] Aristippus treated his office of diverting the king's melancholy, as a court service. Such numbers are richly gifted with the contrary virtue, that it is by no means surprising, if kings set a value on services in the Aristippic taste, of which their treasurers are not always so well convinced as themselves. However, Dionysius dealt with his buffoon as the Sieur de Montaigne did with his cat. *Scurror ipse mihi*, said Aristippus: the king imagines he is making a fool of me; but, begging his pardon — if I divert him, it is simply because he enables me to pass my time merrily; and as soon as ever I cease to find the sport

* He was one of the four Centurions in Cæsar's army, who defended a fortified post at Dyrrachium with an obstinacy almost without example; although the attack was so violent, that the shield of this Scæva was found perforated with 230 javelin-shots. Cæsar, in reward of the bravery he displayed on that decisive day, presented him with a sum equal to 1500 *l.* and promoted him from the eighth to the first rank in his cohort.

sport agreeable to myself, we part. Our Poet felt himself much in the same situation with Augustus and Mæcenas — but the most curious circumstance is, that he makes no scruple of publishing a letter wherein he blabs so much of his secret. *Experti in arte* would perhaps thence infer, that he had done justice to himself, when in the exordium of this Epistle he confesses that he is but a bungler in the arts of a Court. It is always much to the honour both of Augustus and Mæcenas, that they were above laying any stress upon such things, and that Horace could trust them.

Omnis Aristippum decuit color, & status, & res, &c.] I believe no one has ever better apprehended and more accurately drawn the character of Aristippus, whose philosophy is as individual as his character, than Horace has done in this beautiful passage. The philosopher of Cyrene has been generally judged in that superficial way in which we are wont to measure one who lives in a manner peculiarly his own, and is resolved to represent nothing but himself. The philosopher Demonax used to say: I revere Socrates, admire Diogenes, and love Aristippus *. If it be natural for us to admire what is most extraordinary and rare, Aristippus merits admiration: for, rare as the true Diogeneses have always been, yet we shall find ten of them for one Aristippus. It is true, that the manner in which he thought and lived may be reduced to a system; and a system may be taught: but the propriety, the decorum, with which he practised it, is not reducible to any system, or to be comprised in any formulary; and it was precisely that decorum in action by which, like Apelles in his graces, he surpassed all others of his equals, what rendered him so singular a character, and gave him such great prerogatives. Diogenes himself was not more free with his tongue than he. Aristippus might say any thing, do any thing, because he always said and did every thing in the proper manner and at the right time, always had a quick sense of what was fitting or not fitting at the moment, and *what was enough* — a trait, which in the art of living, as well as in all other arts, distinguishes the accomplished master. Hence it was, that he could play the courtier at Syracuse, entertain Dionysius, accept presents at his hand, nay perhaps occasionally receive affronts from him, without losing an atom of his dignity, or becoming contemptible to the Court, or even to the Prince. Hence it was, that he could always appear, just as it suited his convenience, either in an elegant or a plain dress, without in the one looking like a fop, or in the other like a poor creature. Hence it proceeded, that he was never at a loss what to say or to do, in whatever circumstances, or whatever was the rank, sex, age, and character of the persons with whom he conversed; accordingly, he was every where perfectly at home, every where in his element; extricated himself out of every difficulty, availed himself of every favourable event, always discovered in every object the good or at least the tolerable side, was disheartened by no privations, inflated by no success; in short, hence it was that Ἐχω ου σχωμαι was the key to his whole life. Where could Horace have found a completer prototype for his present purpose, and holding it up as a mirror to his friend Scæva?

Non cuivis homini contingit adire Corinthum.] This was a well-known proverb*, about the origin of which we shall not give ourselves any concern: let it suffice, that it was used of undertakings that required dexterity and resolution, and that Horace takes it here in that sense. His argument methinks runs thus: "The first question is, whether or not thou hast to seek at Corinth any thing that is worth the trouble? I suppose the former case; then the next question is, whether thou thinkest thyself able to get thither? For the affair has its difficulties. Do these deter thee? hast thou any secret misgivings that thou shouldst never accomplish it, the best thou canst do is to stay at home. There is another, however, who has exactly the same object to acquire at Corinth as thou, and who is not deterred by the dangers of the voyage. He says to himself: What I want is at Corinth, and no where else; I must therefore hie to

* Lucian, in the Life of Demonax.

* See Erasmi Adag. iv. 4, 63.

Corinth,

Corinth, cost what it will. Upon this, he sets out, arrives safe, obtains what he wanted, and honour and glory to boot."—The application of the similitude to the affairs of friend Scæva starts up of itself. The fortune he wished to make through the patronage of a grandee was, to him, the voyage to Corinth.

——*rectè petit experiens vir.*] Torrentius is of opinion that Horace here casts a sneering side-glance at the maxim of the Stoics, that virtue is sufficient to itself. The good bishop call this a *prædurum dictum*, and it would deserve a still harsher epithet, were it so far extended that nobody could be pronounced virtuous except him who should hold the other goods of life of no value at all, or not worth any pains to acquire. I conceive the meaning of Horace in the few words he employs to that purpose to be this: "Diogenes would not agree with Aristippus, that it demands more virtue to make a considerable fortune, and keep within it, than for being able to do without it. Yet nothing is more true. It is like the navigation to Corinth. To stay at home is no great art; and if he who has nothing, because he possesses not sufficient intrepidity and activity to earn something, is satisfied with his condition: he only saves himself the disgrace of being laughed to scorn; for of whom would he complain but himself? Therefore, either you know not what you mean by your virtue; or you must confess, that a man who has successfully employed the resolution, the patience, the fortitude, the prudence, in short all the virtues necessary to the attainment of his ultimate object, may regard the honour and the profit thence accruing to him, as a merited recompence.—It is obvious that Horace would represent to his friend Scæva the voyage to Corinth on its fairest side.

Sed tacitus pasci, &c.] An allusion to the fable of the crow, who lost his cheese only by setting up his pipes.

Per sanctum juratus dicat Osirim.] Although Augustus, or Agrippa for him, had banished the Ægyptian mysteries from Rome, and to the distance of five hundred paces beyond the suburbs of that capital*, the common people nevertheless, especially that vagabond crew that swarmed in Rome, would not be deprived of their devotion to the new-fashioned deities Osiris, Isis, and Anubis; and Horace therefore observes the costume of people of that set, in making the itinerant beggar, whom nobody believes to have broke his bones in good earnest, or to be crippled and ulcerated as he pretends, swear by the holy Osiris that he is not an impostor.

* Dio Cassius, lib. lii.

Great Ormond-street. W. T.

*** *Erratum* in our last: the address To Quinctius.

Mr. Urban, *L. B. March* 31.

YOU frequently give Autographs of persons who have been remarkable in their time. Among these I recollect the signature of an ancestor of mine, my grandfather's grandfather, Dr. Edward Reynolds, Bishop of Norwich in the reign of Charles II. As you have therefore thought his mere signature worth giving to the publick, I am well assured you will think a specimen of one of his manuscript Sermons much more curious, though I almost doubt whether it is in the power of your Engraver to give a faithful representation *(see Plate I.)* of even the first paragraph, which is, however the most legible part of the whole sermon. What use such manuscripts could be of, it is impossible to say. That any human eyes could read them in the pulpit, is scarce to be believed. And yet this very Sermon seems to have been so used, having the following notice upon the back of it: "March 12th S. V. 1636. Before the Queene, the Princesses, the Childrene at the English Hage Church, afternoone. My turne last Sabboath day, being March 5th S. V. 1636, was supplied by Mr. Powell." By this memorandum, it appears that the Bishop was someway connected with the Court in King Charles the First's time; but I know of no historical evidence of the fact. —The text of this Sermon is, "Our Father, which art in Heaven, hallowed be thy name. Mat. vi. 9." And the first sentence is equally legible:— "These words doe appeare, by the verie first reading and seaming of them, to be part of a Prayer;—and soe indeed they are part of the most absolute and perfect Prayer which was ever made; or part of that Prayer, which our blessed Saviour Christ himself hath composed and prescribed to be used in his Church to the end of the

the world." The whole Sermon is written upon a quarter of a sheet of paper, folded together, with the alternate pages originally blank, but there are a few lines upon each of them. The pages are six inches and three quarters long, and four inches wide, and each of them contain one hundred and fourteen lines. The first blank page has upon it fifteen lines, some intended addition to the second page; and the conclusion of the Discourse appears in five lines on the second blank page, with the notice before-mentioned at the bottom of it. I have more than once tried to copy the whole Sermon, in order to see how much paper it would cover in a common hand; but my tired eyes have soon put an end to the attempt. Spaces of near half an inch in length seem to divide the sentences. I had once in my possession a great number of Sermons written in the same manner. If I say more than a hundred, I am sure I speak within compass; nor do I think I should exceed the truth, if I doubled that number. And this circumstance confirms the idea, that they were written to be used in the Pulpit, and for his own use only, as no other eyes but those of the Writer could receive any assistance from them. According to Neal, the Bishop was born at Southampton in the year 1599. He was therefore in his 37th year when he wrote this Sermon. And he died in the year 1676, at which great age, notwithstanding these severe exercises of his eyes in his younger days, it does not appear but that he retained his eye-sight to the day of his death. Yours, &c. T. R.

Mr. Urban, *April* 6.

YOUR different Correspondents, in the accounts given in the Obituaries vol. LXXVII. pp. 790, 885, of the Duchess of Gloucester, have quite mistaken every circumstance. Sir Edward Walpole lived at Frogmore, in a large house, now pulled down and laid into her Majesty's garden. Her mother's name was not Paxton, but Clements: she and her sister were milleners at Bath; and after her death (which was before any of her children married) the sister lived with Sir Edward at Luxborough-house. By this lady he had Laura, married to Dr. Keppel; another married to Lord Huntingtower, afterward Earl Dysart; a son, Horatio, who died at twenty; and Maria, married to Earl Waldegrave, and afterwards to the Duke of Gloucester. It is, perhaps, not generally known how they were first introduced to the world. Sir Robert Rich (whose lady was daughter to Lord Mahon, killed in the duel for Mrs. Bracegirdle) lived at Windsor, in the house afterwards purchased by Dr. Heberden: she visited the old Lady Albemarle, mother to him who was the friend of William Duke of Cumberland, and the Bishop of Exeter, and also of the lovely Marchioness of Tavistock, then Lady Elizabeth Keppel; Miss Laura Walpole married Dr. Keppel, at that time only one of the Prebendaries, and then Lady Rich presented the two other sisters at Court. The Writer of this article lived at Sunning Hill, a child, when they all married; but can never erase from memory what lovely women the Keppels and the Walpoles were. Lady Albemarle had another daughter, Lady Caroline, married to Dr. Adair, not quite with the consent of her brother, my Lord. The Marquis of Tavistock applied to Lady Albemarle for her consent to address Lady Elizabeth; the old Lady, with dignity, said she would mention it. The lovely girl was summoned into her closet, and the offer proposed without mentioning names; she begged to remain single. On the Mother's remonstrating, and declaring it a splendid alliance, she was still the same; at last, when, rather irritated by her refusal to marry, she declared the person who solicited her hand, she fainted at her Mother's feet!—it was the man to whom she had already given her heart, but did not aspire to. "They were the happiest pair of human kind!"

Mrs. Hardinge, mentioned in your Obituary, p. 480, was certainly the daughter of Sir Charles Pratt by his second wife. Her Husband would be better remembered as Clerk to the House of Commons, where he may be found in any old Court Calendar.

A very old Female Subscriber.

Mr. Urban, *Paddington, Feb.* 21.

THE primary objects of a Periodical Miscellany are, to promote the ends of Literature and Science, provoke enquiry, excite discussion, and disseminate useful truths. When any of these are violated or counteracted, either

either by insidious imposition, or careless misrepresentation, it is a duty that some person either owes to himself or to the Publick to correct such fallacy. In the pages of your useful Magazine this has frequently occurred: and among all your Correspondents, I believe, there is no one who has been so often admonished as "An Architect," and "J. C." The style and sentiments of the different papers with these signatures prove them to be the effusions of *one* head; and it is much to be regretted that this is so often perverted by chimerical notions and nugatory sentiments. His principle seems good; but surely it is neither consistent with morality, true taste, or science, to attack and abuse all persons who differ from him *a little* in opinion, or who, from very obvious reasons, neglect to imitate *old* buildings in *modern* edifices. Nor is he likely to check the progress of what he terms "innovation" by reprobating every Architect who introduces a *novelty*. If all Artists were bound to imitate the productions of the *faultless* Antients, we should be reduced to a sadly degraded state. The qualities of Genius, Taste, and Talent, would be useless; and the thinking faculties would become torpid. The system of rigidly copying the Antients is so extremely absurd, that we can scarcely condescend to reason upon it.

The purport of the present Letter is, however, not *general*, for it is meant to correct a very erroneous statement which appeared in your last Supplement, signed J. C. The Writer asserts, that the "Abbey work-people" at Westminster have "*thrown out* a *strong hint*" (which has *hit* the pericranium of J. C.) "that there has lately been found a complete series of ALL the 'WORKING DRAWINGS,' made in the reigns of Henry VII. and VIII. for the entire building of this Chapel" (Henry the Seventh's).

Being particularly partial to the antient edifices of England, and having for some years past made many researches respecting documents, drawings, and the history of "English Architecture," you may readily imagine that such a statement as the above would excite my curiosity in no common degree. Indeed, I was induced to make very strict and *particular* enquiry on this interesting subject; the result of which I shall lay before your Readers, to gratify those who are inquisitive on the subject, and to furnish J. C. with more accurate information than he appears to possess, or, at least, than what he has chosen to state to the Publick. I cannot for a moment suppose that he would wilfully misrepresent facts, or that he can have any interested motives in deceiving the Readers of your Miscellany.

At Westminster Abbey Church, and after much enquiry of the mason, sextons, "work-people," &c. I learned that a Mr. Carter, who has published a volume of Etchings on "Antient Architecture," had been a long time employed in making sketches of *Henry the Seventh's Chapel*: that a Mr. Britton, author of "The Architectural Antiquities of Great Britain," had also devoted much time lately to make measurements, and write an account of the same building, and had employed four Artists to make various drawings of it; that this Mr. Britton had brought a large geometrical drawing of the East end of the Chapel, which appeared to be executed with extraordinary care and fidelity; and that this drawing is the property of Mrs. King, widow of the late Edward King, esq. It further appeared from my enquiry, that Mr. Britton had taken a volume of *very old drawings* to the Chapel; and that one of these drawings was a geometrical view of the great Western Window, and another represented the groining of a compartment in one of the Aisles. These drawings I supposed were the ones referred to by J. C.; in consequence of which, I made free to call on Mr. Britton, who readily shewed me several very beautiful drawings, made for his own work, but could not favour me with a view of those I so much desired to see. He apprised me, that the book of antient drawings, with *explanatory letters*, were sent to the Society of Antiquaries, to be exhibited on their next night of meeting. I accordingly attended, and examined them; but was much surprised to find that the Secretary *withheld* the descriptive letters. Thus, though the drawings are certainly the most curious and most antient that have hitherto been discovered, they were scarcely noticed by any of the Members. They have since become the property of a respectable bookseller in Holborn, who

Gent. Mag. April 1808. Pl. II. p. 291.

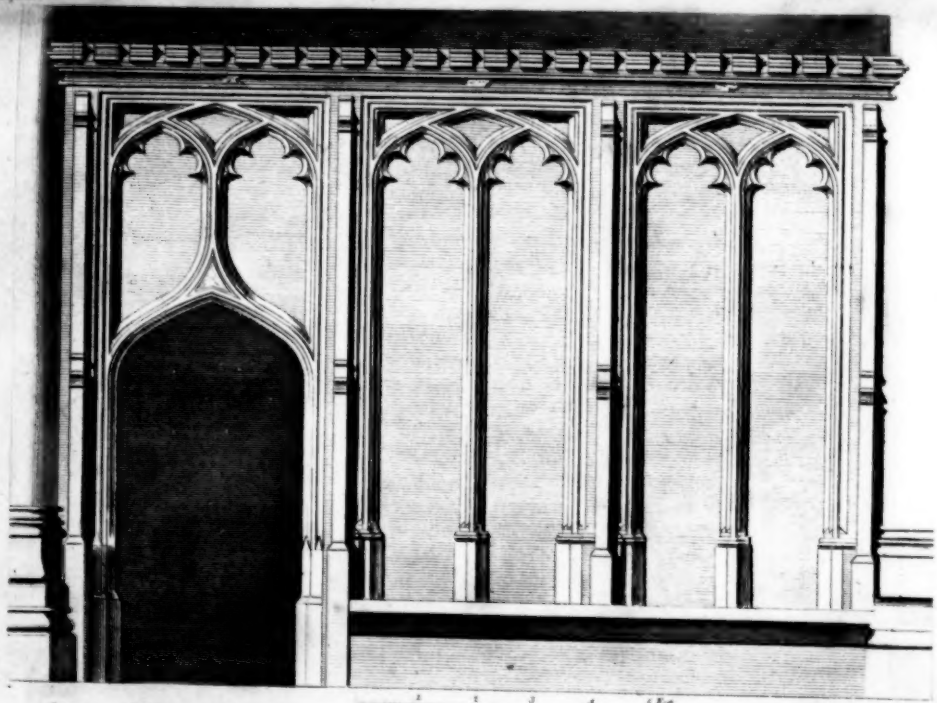


Fig. 1.

Fig. 2.

Abbot Islip's Architectural Memorial as being the finish of the Western Part of the Abbey Church, Westminster (towers excepted, the work of Sir C. Wren) at the West End of the North Side of the Nave.

Destroyed 1807.

who knows how to appreciate their value.

Thus, Mr. Urban, it appears that J. C. has strangely confused himself and the Readers of your Magazine by the *manner* or *matter* of his statement, (for in the course of my enquiries, I found several persons deceived into the belief that the original "*working drawings*" for Henry the Seventh's Chapel had been found.)

Yours, &c. I. M. P.

P. S. It afforded me much pleasure to find that Henry the Seventh's Chapel is to be restored to its original architectural state. All the decayed and dilapidated parts are to be renewed with *stone*; and all the carvings and ornaments to be imitated from analogous members. This will be a work worthy a great Nation, and will be the best refutation of the garrulous invectives of those who delight only in finding fault.

Mr. Urban, *April* 2.

THAT the "Architectural Memorial" of Abbot Islip, as being the finisher of the Western part of the Abbey Church, Westminster (towers excepted, the work of Sir C. Wren), *Plate II.* is not an ideal designation, my father often told me such was its intent; his father instructed him in the like belief. Thus, it is natural to suppose, from father to son the same account was transmitted down from the very time of its first erection, in Henry the Eighth's reign; as in my family, as far back as that period, Sculpture and Masonry had been carried on, and in one spot, at the beginning of the Great Western Road from London, otherwise Piccadilly. I am one of the branch, who, when young, left the residence of my Ancestors and their line in the Arts, to follow the study of our Antient Architecture alone, and in which study, until this hour, I have been constantly employed.

Fig. 1. is the first ornament in the frieze, and gives the *slip* of a tree, and an *eye*. The other two pieces of ornament in the said frieze are mutilated.

Fig. 2. is the small compartment over the head of the doorway. Here the Abbot (from the above tradition) has slipped out of a tree, and is prostrate; an eye is lying before him. The tree appears, from the large fruit, to be of the gourd kind; alluding probably to the story of Jonas, to whom, at that time, the good Abbot might wish to be compared. However, in the ornamental enrichments of the sixteenth century, the gourd was very generally introduced.

Yours, &c. J. C.

Mr. Urban, *April* 17.

NOTWITHSTANDING I cannot, at my years, ever expect to see a volume of Mr. D. Booth's "Analytical Dictionary of the English Language" completed, yet for the sake of the rising generation, it pleases me to learn, from his "Introduction" to it lately published, that a Dictionary on that plan is in hand; and I think I may prognosticate, that, should it be finished, it will not only be an useful work, but also an entertaining one; two characters that have never yet been coalesced in a Dictionary. In order to render his work as copious and as accurate as possible, Mr. Booth, in his Introduction, expresses a wish that his endeavours should be assisted by his learned fellow-subjects of South and North Britain. In respect to the North part of our Island, I will not say any thing, because Mr. Booth is himself therein a resident; but in respect to the South, there does not appear to me to be a more ready way of assisting him, than that of every Country Gentleman or Clergyman, who has leisure, committing to writing the Nouns and Verbs that he may observe to be peculiar to the vulgar of his own parish (with an exception as to such as convey an obscene meaning), and of which the derivation may be traced from *local* circumstances.

Mr. Booth intends paying attention to the German and French Languages, and I would recommend it to him to do the same by the Castilian; for he would find, that notwithstanding the majesty of the Castilian, it approaches near to the vulgar idiom of the English; insomuch, that either the English must have borrowed from the Spaniards, or the Spaniards from the English, many of the phrases that are in common use in both kingdoms; but at what period this adoption took place is difficult to trace. There is a tradition, that the University of Cambridge was founded by a Spaniard, but it is one too obscure to dwell on.

Little

Little intimacy has ever subsisted between England and Spain. The closest connexion that ever existed between the two states was, when the respective sovereigns, Philip of Spain and Mary of England, were united in wedlock; but that union was of short duration, and never produced any intimacy between their subjects; yet, in the reign of Elizabeth, a coincidence existed in the expressions of the contemporary authors, Shakspeare and Cervantes. In one of Pistol's speeches, Shakspeare causes him to use the expression, "men of mould," an expression that occurs frequently in Don Quixote; and the English idiom appears so frequently in the Life of Don Quixote, that one could almost suppose that Cervantes had spent some years in England; and what is more extraordinary, the English vulgar idiom of the *present day* is strikingly apparent in that work. The Castilian alphabet has the *Ll*, like the Welch, and some of the Adverbs and Interjections are word for word, and monosyllable for monosyllable, the same as the English, as, "*No*," No; "*grandes projectos!*" fine projects! &c. &c.

Now I am writing concerning the English and Spanish Languages, I take leave, Mr. Urban, to suggest to our English schoolmasters, that it would greatly facilitate reading aloud with propriety, if we were to adopt the regulation made by the Spanish Academy, of using *two* interrogative or admirative points on certain occasions, in order to intimate the precise time of properly assuming the interrogative or admirative tones, which points the said Academy have ordered shall be placed at the beginnings *inverted*, as under:

"¡Que! ¿todo ha de ser, jugar, todo ha de ser pasear?"

What! is play and walking to engross the whole of your time?

See "The new Spanish and English Grammar, by Thomas Planquais," 1807, pp. 13, 392; which work was reviewed in the last volume of the Gentleman's Magazine, p. 1145.

Yours, &c. FERNANDO.

VOYAGE TO BATAVIA.

(Continued from p. 222.)

Mr. URBAN, *April* 4.

I HAVE called *Tabiah* "truly magnanimous," "admired Patriot." The rooted preference of a native soil, and a readiness to suffer miseries and death in its defence, are confined to no particular portions of this Planet. Was a balloon-fleet traversing our element above, under an Aëronaut skilled enough to make the magazine of storms his own, and direct his flights with certainty—was such a fleet now to hover where Tyranny and Usurpation are bedizening their Idol, and some modern *Scævola*, by that uncommon waftage, make a stroke to liberate Thrones and restore an oppressed Family:—would he not be blazoned forth "truly magnanimous," "admired Patriot?"

Tabiah dared an enterprise no less. He saw far-come strangers, who, in his ideas, had enslaved the winds; who could destroy, while yet unseen; against whom distance offered little safety, and armour opposed no defence. To these mysterious wanderers on the ocean, he, without fear, entrusted himself—entrusted a glorious hope, *one day to deliver his dear Country* from the fangs of *Opuni*, a neighbouring despot, by means only to be acquired in Britain,—means that appalled those unhurt, resembling the agency of superior beings, and irresistible as lightning.

Extolled as *Scævola* stands in History, the life of a good man is least of all an oblation necessary to rid every soil of its *Cain*. The difficulty of access to men in power, for fellow-creatures so great, is for most other objects in creation but as gossamer against a giant. The veriest trifle in existence derides every precaution, all the arts of multiplied force: an amatory frisk of the vilest insect may drive the most aspiring mind into idiot-imbecility, or condemn for life his galled limbs to nakedness and chains, the Madman's gear;—yes, a flea's leap in a conqueror's ear may lift the anchor of Commerce—may resolve the *Legion of Honour* into primitive base materials, *viz.* misled and idle princes, harlequins, or pickpockets—may pacify a troubled world. Thus suddenly does uproar itself sink in enforced repose, under an atom commissioned from above! Then what are guards—what, concealed lodgings—what, an eternal shifting of place—what, Mamelukes—what, brother-kings and brother-sinners, if a flea or a fly can break down such a climax of security,—can overturn

overturn all the deep-laid foundations of imaginary perpetuated power, can reduce fair order from a chaos, the studied maze of confusion? Have comfort, thou rightful Heir of Charlemagne! thou wanderer of France! thou blameless King! Sweet Peace closes your eyes at midnight; dread and suspicion are afar off; dangers look not within the chambers of Wanstead: whilst Usurpers every hour anticipate horrors of the bottomless pit—wish in vain for sleep without dreams—for thoughts without recollections—for the dawn of to-morrow, without its many nameless pangs and fears; without that obtrusive piercing eye of day.

I had the pleasure to find Mr. Clerke gradually recover without another accession of pain (see p. 222). Our people sometimes rowed over to a small island, called *Parmarant*, lying wider from the Java shore. Here the Dutch had an hospital for Lepers. Compared with Cooper's Isle, it was a pleasant garden, being variously planted; amongst other shrubs, the physic-nut was found in abundance; and Messrs. Pickersgill and Booty made free with the kernels, without clearing away the intermediate skins, in which lies their medicinal effect: sudden and potent that proved, first as an emetic, ending a purgative. The lax continued above a fortnight, and wasted both gentlemen to shadows, but obviated all other relapses; yet to this I could not but attribute the loss of Mr. Booty some weeks after, of which I shall speak.

Tabiah came drooping from Batavia, gradually got weaker; and the death, unexpected, of a lively boy he had brought as a servant, hastened his own. The lad's name was *Tayatte*, of the *tonow* or slave cast, and of ingenuity and manners to deserve all his master's regard. A short illness hurried him off, and he died like a Patriarch, taking leave of us pathetically, each by his name. *Tayatto* had been received in our large tent; but *Tabiah* would have the corpse removed into his own, that he might chaunt a certain funereal or death-song in his country fashion. The next, or the day after, joined master and man.

It was unfortunate, that the answer to *Tabiah*'s first enquiries about our future absence from England was "ten Months." He believed implicitly, moon after moon was reckoned, still with blooming hope up to that period;—but then came all the bitterness of disappointment. His farther enquiry got ever an uncertain answer, and this made the former mistake infinitely worse. We could all see considerable alteration both in his temper and looks, before we knew, from his various discourses, what the article was so oppressing. To me he said one day, "Your account about Britain being the ship's country is a mere story;—in fact, you have risen from the bottom of the Sea." I smiled at the notion, and asked, "Which of the many strange sailing canoes he had seen at Otaheite he had known to grow in the Sea?"—He paused, and seemed vexed; but presently finished the conversation with these words: "If not so, you have however lost your way, and can never find out Britain again." This last opinion of *Tabiah* had more force than he was aware of; for, at the time I speak of, my own expectation of ever returning to England was very faint.

Similar were the enquiries of our Islander through the ship; and it was too clear that his high-flown hopes had sunk to a very low ebb, long before we reached Batavia. In this Dutch colony so many things presented to confirm every report about Britain, that he lived many days in a state of pleasing wonder. The precious loss of month after month, however, could never be repaired, and his first indisposition brought with it a despondency about conquering *Opuni*, &c. How distress of mind gives the most trifling complaint in India its most aggravated symptoms! *Tabiah* declined so fast, that a removal from the City of Batavia was directed. He was conveyed to Cooper's Isle, where his last sigh was breathed over *Tayatto* lying dead at his feet. W. P.

(To be continued.)

Mr. Urban, *April* 5.

I REMIND "An Old Correspondent," p. 110, that the scholars, before the late conflagration in the centre tower of the Abbey Church at Westminster, sat on benches run in a line with the stalls, when, like other people, there was no necessity to turn their backs either to the West or to the East. I am surprised that this attitude of veneration in praying towards the East is dispensed with in favour of young gentlemen, when the Clergy in their stations, and particularly on General

General Fasts, &c. (the stalls being on those occasions thronged with Bishops) all, as with one accord, in repeating the Belief, bow towards the Altar at the name of Jesus! Surely, this part of antient devotion might be got rid of in the like "convenient" manner! Why does my opponent give such a long explanation about a Communion-table, as if I were advising the return to the ceremonies of our ancestors at the Altar? why give such broad hints that I am a favourer of Catholicism? I will take this opportunity to present in return a piece of information, that will set this part of the "controversy" (since my opponent will have it a controversy) in a clear and distinct point of view. I am wholly unemployed in the pursuit my heart is most bent on, that is, repairing antient religious structures, or erecting new ones on the same model. Catholics push me from them, saying, "I am not of their Communion!" Protestants despise me, crying, "I am a Papist!" Thus, between two opposites, the Altar and Communion-table, I fall, and lie an useless and unprofitable member of society.

To make myself sufficiently "intelligible" to my opponent, Abbot Islip's monumental Chapel on the North side of the choir, a work of art, and of a piece, as far as it goes, with Henry's Chapel, is, I repeat, turned into a lumber depôt, for articles belonging to the labourers of the Church; and, of course, this most excellent interior remains shut up from public visitation *.

I presume my opponent does not profess to have such feelings as are allied to the love of our Antiquities, or he never would have called part of an antient religious building containing curious windows (though stopped up) a "rubble wall." And so far was this rubble wall in any dangar of falling that I have been informed by a creditable eye-witness, every force was made use of to take it down, but with little effect; and the men, at last, were obliged to *undermine* the whole elevation, before it could be leveled with the ground. I tremble now for the line of buildings in continuation, wherein is a succession of grand and interesting door-ways, windows, a magnificent groined crypt, &c.

Notwithstanding what my opponent urges about the "nodding" condition of the two turrets of Henry's Chapel, I maintain, that they were in themselves sound; without the least indication of falling on the Chapel; and but in one part of the South-West Turret was there any appearance that the stones had an inclination to disunite, in number two or three, which, at a small expence, might have been secured. I am thus positive, being, the whole time of their demolition aloft, taking sketches from them, and the exterior of the upper story of the Chapel; and so violent were the exertions of the pullers-down, and so great was the concussion of the fabrick, that my seat constantly shook under me as I sat at my employment. This operation of Turret-annihilation more endangered the safety of the groins, (otherwise "roof") than if one of them had actually fallen. I have already stated the particulars of this business in a former paper of my "Architectural Proceedings," vol. LXXIII. p. 638. Once more I cry, beware of *touching* Henry's Chapel, otherwise than to repair certain mullions of the windows, wantonly damaged by workmen, and other unfeeling hands!

The Jerusalem Chamber is, as I understand, a division of the Abbot's lodgings, now the Deanery, having its North front abutting against the West front of the Church, and its South front looking into the court belonging to the Deanery; exhibiting many very curious decorations in windows, &c. Internally is the Chamber of Death to our Fourth Henry, (now used as the Chapter-house, and strangely modernized) with a small oratory, having a rich holy-water niche, &c. and an attendant chamber, retaining much of the original fitting-up. It is the South front of this small arrangement, coming (according to my idea of the matter) under the general head, *Jerusalem Chamber*, that I alluded to, as being taken so little care of. Where then is the "falsity" on my part? Still the "green-house" is of more account than the interesting South front of the Jerusalem Chamber.

My opponent proposes to destroy unique pieces of Antiquity, on the pleа

* *April* 14. This morning I had an opportunity to see this interior, and find all the articles have been just cleared out, the pavement nicely swept, &c. It is not however yet opened to general view.

plea of their not being of one design, when that very circumstance ought to be their protection, as from such varieties the Historic and Architectural reference is preserved, when, and by whom, each portion of the Cloisters were erected. He tells us that the whole work is "framed of mouldering materials;" *forgetting* at the same time to notice that the Scholars are incessantly throwing against the precious remains their heavy tennis and cricket balls.

"*The reason is plain, these cloisters were built by abbots; they are not modern; they are more than five hundred years old, from their first work. Down with them! Had they been built by a Dean, O spare the pretty things, Heaven! had been the cry.*"

I am truly sorry my opponent *saw* nothing in Abbot Islip's memorial but an "*Eye slip*;" turning my "grave accusation" into a pun. Were there not curious buttresses, compartments, entablature, door-way, &c.*?—If he will take the trouble to look over my former "Proceedings," vol. LXXV. p. 324, he will find, I strongly reprobated the introduction of the gigantic monuments between the arches of the Nave.

As for the obscenity hinted at in Henry's Chapel, I know of none. I this afternoon strictly examined the Sculptures so unjustly condemned, and find but three subjects that can, in any wise, be styled indecorous, and yet they carry their moral with them. Two of the carvings are, the flagellations of dull or wicked school-boys —*Education!* The third carving shews a female defending herself against the advances of a rude clown—*Chastity preserved!* By the bye, how comes it to pass that no shame is taken at witnessing, in every part of a Christian Church, so many *exact* copies of *Nature* without disguise; or at naked Neptunes, brawny Herculeses, and other selections of the same kind from Pagan Mythology?

Should the Font be restored, that is, an attempt made of this sort, how will it be gone through with, when the base and octangular stem are utterly destroyed? If I must not prophecy about the impossibility of restoring Henry's Chapel, I hope I may be allowed to direct men's eyes to what "modern Artists and Artificers" have done, in proof of their skill at imitating and restoring our antient works, to the Royal Palace opposite? I therefore humbly conceive this part of the controversy is settled.

My opponent, in his concluding remarks, softens matters with certain "ifs," and certain half-sneering invitations, to allure me to come forward, to "instruct," as well as to "gratify my spleen." But does he think I am to be caught by an *eye-trap*, a literary piece of delusive flattery, or debase myself by servilely cringing to Architectural Innovators, with my "hints," and my "advice," on the subject of the "repair:" to expose myself to further insult, equal to that I endured when *turned out* last summer from the upper parts of the Church?—No. And let the mover of that event, though standing on the highest round of his profession, hide his head in the contempt I hold him; or, if he feels bold enough, come forward, and state his reasons for such a mean and pitiful manœuvre.

To return to my present opponent. He wisely passes over in silence the above degradation; perhaps he feels for the mortification which the good Dean must take part in, his unlimited order for my access to all parts of the Church having been on that occasion so contumaciously spurned at and set at nought.

It may be as well farther to observe, that my opponent has declined saying any thing in reply to my hints about the "TUDOR-DRAWINGS." He has undoubtedly his feelings on this point likewise. Or perhaps he leaves this part of the affair to that "able hand," who has most reason to apologize at this stage of the controversy.

How unhappy the reflection; when men use the advantages of a bright education to depreciate and ridicule the Antiquities of their country; at the same time scoffing and reviling me—the poor single-handed defender of those Antiquities; whose only interest lies in their preservation, and whose only hope is, that his endeavours may not prove vain and fruitless.

Yours, &c. J. C.

Mr. URBAN, *Feb.* 10.

1. THE Church of Rome *does* omit the second commandment, and divides the *tenth* into two, to make up the number ten (for *that number*

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* See Plate II.

number cannot be controverted). I do not here alledge the authority of Archbishop Secker to this purpose, as contained in his Sermons upon the Corruptions of the Church of Rome: but I declare, from ocular demonstration, this to be the fact, having seen the Commandments in French (printed, or engraved rather in a large French print) in which the second commandment is omitted, and the tenth divided, as above-mentioned, at a house in Hinckley where I then lodged. With respect to Archbishop Secker's Sermons on the Errors of the Church of Rome, I shewed them to a very candid Romish Priest, then officiating in a Romish family in the County of Leicester, and desired, if he saw any faulty or wrong statement, to point it out to me:—he returned the volume, saying he discovered none, but he must believe with his Church. This was by a third gentleman, known to Mr. Urban, who can prove my assertion.

In some Romish books of devotion or doctrine (as in the Grounds of the Catholic Faith, printed 1751) there is no mention whatever made of the Ten Commandments; and in a Manual of Devotions and Instructions, by Dr. Richard Challoner, Bishop of Debra, and Vicar Apostolic, (London, 1796) there is *no copy or enumeration* of the Ten Commandments; but, p. 227, "An examination of conscience upon the Ten Commandments," *all reference to the second is wholly omitted*; and the first turns chiefly on *Heresy, without any mention of God as the exclusive object of worship*: but in p. 107, *a direct violation of the second Commandment* is ordered, in *bowing* and *kneeling before the Crucifix*. In other books, which being in English are likely to be examined by us *heretics*, as they are pleased to call us, there is sometimes a mutilated and abbreviated second Commandment; but even this is not general.

II. With respect to Indulgences, they are, strictly and properly, the sale of pardons for sin. In the above Manual there is, by a Popish Bull, April 5, 1772, from Clement XIV. an Indulgence of seven years, and as many Lents, for the repetition of certain acts there stated. As this doctrine of Indulgences was the pivot upon which the Reformation turned, it is most impudent effrontery to deny the fact. I myself saw, at Ifield in Sussex, in what *was* the rectory-house before the Reformation, though alienated to a lay-rector (which is a sacrilege justly chargeable upon us) an Indulgence to certain persons and their descendants for several generations to come: this was in 1761, and it had been in the family for centuries. It was on parchment, in painted and illuminated letters. The Indulgences granted and sold by Leo X. were not for the sake of true charity, but, among other purposes, to raise a fortune for his sister. SENEX.

Mr. URBAN, *April* 6.

I HAVE before, in your Magazine, remarked on the subject of accommodation in our Churches; and was highly pleased it had drawn the attention of a learned Nobleman during the last Session of Parliament, and that his proposed enquiry met the unanimous approbation of an august Assembly. I have no doubt, upon investigation, it will be found the buildings themselves are in general of sufficient dimensions to hold the congregations of the Established Church belonging to the respective parishes; but it is the extremely ill construction of the *interior of those sacred edifices* that occasions the want of accommodation to the parishioners. In many of the country Churches (and several in town) the pews are of a square dimension, and large (as many rooms you will see in the modern-built houses in London), in which the individuals are seated fronting each other, consequently some of them with their backs to the Clergyman; whereas the congregation should in all cases face the Communion-table and the Clergyman, and then their attention will be more properly applied to their devotions. I have seen several Churches of the above description, containing between forty and fifty pews, and the parish containing some hundreds of inhabitants, which, if properly constructed and arranged in a long square*, would contain three times the number of pews for the accommodation of the parishioners; but it seems that some prescriptive right in several places obstructs such an alteration. It is to be hoped our excellent Le-

* Similar to the modern Chapel in Woburn-place, Tavistock-square, in London.

gislature

gislature will do away such absurd privileges, and let every good man be comfortably accommodated in paying his devotions to the supreme Governor of the Universe. Galleries might be also erected in most Churches, and particular accommodation made for poor people, who cannot afford to pay for pews, and not be obliged to stand during the whole service, whilst the large square pews I have before pointed out are nearly (if not entirely) empty. A place or pew should also be set apart to accommodate strangers. If a person of this latter description enters into a Dissenting Meeting, he is immediately offered a seat; but generally in our own, it must be procured by request as a favour, and a silver ticket to enforce the application.

Much has been lately said upon the subject of Tithes. Although I do not altogether strictly hold with them, yet, as a firm supporter of the Established Church, they are just and necessary. If a man purchases an estate subject to a perpetual rent charge, or even Tithes, knowingly, he has not any right to complain of the burthen, nor, indeed, would he, where the same is fixed at any given standard; but the complaint in regard to Tithes is, if a person expends considerable sums of money in improving his estate, the Tithes thereon are very considerably augmented without bearing any proportion of expence occasioned thereby; it is this which occasions so much dispute, and frequently ill-will, between the Parishioners and Clergymen. As to Moduses, they are frequently variable and vexatious; but the only sure method to remove those complaints would be by the Legislature appropriating certain portions of land in each parish to the Clergyman, in lieu of *all manner of Tithes* (as is wisely adopted in all Inclosure Acts) and then each proprietor would be fully benefited by his own improvements. MENTOR.

Mr. URBAN, *Birmingham, April* 5.

LITEN (a church-yard) p. 104; or *Letten*, as Dr. Sherwen, p. 216, writes it, may doubtless be ascribed to the language of our Saxon Ancestors, whence the greater part of our provincial and obsolete words are certainly derived; but I cannot agree with Dr. S. in deducing it from "Letlan, *impedire*, implying that which is set apart for a particular purpose," as this word does not carry with that *characteristic fitness* which distinguishes the generality of Saxon compounds. I should rather bring the etymology from lic, *a corpse*, and tune, *an inclosure**: for the road to our "long home" is called the *Lich-way*, and it enters the church-yard at the *Lich-gate* (*vulgo*, Light-gate): surely, then, the Cemetery itself cannot be more properly named than the *Lith-tune*, *Liten*, *or Letten*. *Tune*, in this sense, is opposed to *feld*, *a field or open ground*. Thus the peaceful "forefathers of the hamlet" were buried in the *Lictune*; but the warriors who fell in battle had for their "monumental mould" a tumulus on the *Litefeld*. Lichfeild in Staffordshire, and a village of the same name near Whitchurch in Hampshire, are sufficiently expressive of their etymon. *Litten* (observes Dr. Sherwen) is "used in some counties for *a garden*." Words frequently outlive their primary signification. *Steun* (*i. e.* stone) pots are now made of *clay*, and candle*sticks* and bugle*horns* of *metal*. It is not less easy to conceive that *Litten*, though *at first* exclusively applied to a church-yard, *might in aftertimes be transferred to many other inclosures*, and deemed synonymous with yard, garden, or curtilage.

Whilst reverting to this antient language, I cannot willingly forego the opportunity of mentioning Professor Ingram's Inaugural Lecture on the utility of Anglo-Saxon Literature; a work replete with curious information, and satisfactorily shewing "that the present language of Englishmen is not that heterogeneous compound which some imagine, compiled from the jarring and corrupted elements of Hebrew, Greek, Latin, French, Spanish, and Italian, but completely Anglo-Saxon in its whole idiom and construction." WILLIAM HAMPER.

Mr. URBAN, *March* 18.

THOUGH I am perfectly of your Correspondent's opinion respecting its being so desirable an object to preserve, if possible, *the present structure* of *Reculver Church* and *its beautiful and useful spires*, rather than take it down to erect an *inferior*

* *Vide* Benson, Vocab. Anglo-Sax.

edifice,

edifice, he is wrong in his remark, that *it is in no immediate danger from the inroad of the Sea*; for nothing *can* be more *imminent*. The *wall* of the *Church-yard* was undermined and washed down by the late *high tide*, and now lays in large separate pieces on the beach at the bottom of a dangerous *precipice*, between which and the Church there is scarcely room to pass with safety. W. B.

Mr. Urban, *Feb.* 15.

PERMIT me to inform your Constant Reader, p. 29, that, like himself, I was some time puzzled with the story of the Sun-flower turning always towards the Sun; as I had observed, when a very young botanist, that it grew in considerable bunches, and that different flowers were opposite to almost every point of the compass: but, on coming to the transformation of the nymph Clytie in Ovid, Metam. lib. IV. ver. 260, &c. the difficulty is readily removed:—it proves not to be the *Sun-flower*, *Helianthus*, but the *Turnsol*, *Heliotropium*, which turns towards the sun. The description (like most of those of the major Poets) is very accurate and beautiful; but the following lines

"Membra erunt hæsisse solo: pars tem-
que coloris [herbas.
Luridus exsangues pallor convertit in
Est in parte rubor; violæque simillimus ora
Flos tegit."———

"Till fix'd to earth she strove in vain to
rise; [tain'd,
Her looks their *paleness* in a flower re-
But here and there some *purple shades*
they gain'd,"

would very ill apply to the majestic and resplendent *Helianthus*, but very accurately to the humble and delicate *Heliotrope*, "with its conscious blush." It is a low herb, very nearly resembling the *common* yarrow (*Millefoil*), but the flowers possessing a very delightful fragrance, something resembling the bitter kernels. It is a green-house plant; and being of course planted in small pots, and frequently removed, has perhaps nearly lost its *turnsol* quality, which I take to have operated in this manner:—having followed the course of the sun until evening, not by any very violent twisting of the stalk that can be perceived, but as if one were to incline one's head upon the left shoulder, then raise it gradually upright, and afterwards recline it upon the right shoulder: it remains so inclined until about sun-rise next morning, when it begins gradually to meet the sun about noon, and again inclines with him Westward. The plant being in a pot, and moved about without regard to this quality, has generally lost it, or at least it has become so far diminished as to be scarcely perceptible from the rest of the shrubs, &c. in the green-house, which may be all observed to turn towards the light, East, South, and West; scarce a leaf facing the back wall of the house.

Popular error, ever ready to embrace any superstition, anxious to lose nothing of the marvellous, and always obstinate in the wrong, has willingly transferred the above quality to the *Helianthus*, a plant very commonly to be met with in the garden (whereas the *Heliotrope* is much more rare) and the situation of the flowers always presenting their broad disks to the horizon, some of them necessarily opposite to the sun, has occasioned the story very readily to obtain.

Should any of your Correspondents be inclined to try an experiment with the *Helianthus*, I would recommend a single root to be transplanted, or a sowing thinned to one, in an open situation:—then the flower-buds taken off to two or a few more, such as naturally grow due East and West; when I shall be surprised if an accurate observation of either the *Helianthus* or any other flower so treated, do not shew some inclination of all the flowers to the South, about noon, on a very hot and still summer's day; or rather, indeed, if they do not trend permanently to the South as they grow to maturity.

Your insertion of the above remarks, if you deem them worthy, will call for some farther observations received on popular errors, from your occasional Correspondent, X. X. X.

P. S. Any person the least conversant in Greek can inform your Correspondent of the derivation of *Heli-anthus* and *Helio-trope*.

Mr. Urban, *April* 6.

THE following affecting instances of the fatal effects of the Small Pox evince the urgent necessity of the inoculation for that disease being prohibited, or at least put under such restriction, that the publick may no longer suffer by its contagion so severely as they have lately experienced.

At

At Lyme Regis in Dorsetshire, a gentleman, not being able, readily, to procure vaccine matter, insisted on having his child inoculated with the Small-Pox; the contagion was thereby communicated to the inhabitants, and the mortality was so great in that small town, that sixty persons lost their lives in a few weeks.

Only a few weeks since, Mr. Mansfield, No. 9, Bishop's-head-court, Gray's Inn-lane, lost all his four children by the Small-Pox.

At the School for the Indigent Blind in St. George's-fields, two-thirds of the objects admitted into that Charity have lost their sight by the Small-Pox.

Yours, &c. HUMANITAS.

THE PROJECTOR, No. LXXXII.

"Laudator temporis acti
Se puero, censor castigatorque minorum."
HOR.

To the Author of the PROJECTOR.

SIR,

I HOPE I shall secure this letter a favourable reception in your Paper, when I announce myself as an Antiquary, one of a class of men to whom your friend Mr. Urban has ever extended his protection, and whose labours he has ever welcomed with a hearty zeal. But it may be necessary to apprize your readers, Mr. Projector, that the objects of my researches come more immediately within your plan, than those in which my brother Antiquaries at Somerset-house are usually employed. It may be necessary to inform your Readers, that I am not about to introduce them into the keep of a castle, nor the chapel of a cathedral. I have nothing to advance respecting battlements and buttresses, naves and chancels. I wish not to dip into the controversies that have been excited by the Goths and Grecians, the advocates of pointed or semicircular arches; I have no light to throw upon vaulted roofs, clustered pillars, transepts, door-cases, or choirs. I have no inclination to divert their attention from your favourite topics of morals and manners, to the *minutiæ* of screens and stalls; perks and tabernacles; crypts and vaults; fonts, cloisters, spires, and steeples. I leave these matters, the importance of which I at the same time acknowledge, to men who have made these noble remains of antient grandeur their peculiar study—the Goughs and the Carters, the Lysonses and the Nicholses of our time; and I know not in whose hands they can be more safely reposed.

For my part, Sir, I profess myself to be an Antiquary of Manners, a searcher into the modes and customs of past times, and have been for many years so indefatigably intent upon what our predecessors have been saying and doing in this way, that I am ready to acknowledge my total ignorance of what is now passing, except in cases where I find it necessary to obtain a little knowledge, that I may compare things past with things present. And so eagerly have I been attached to this study, that the best recommendation any thing can have with me is its being old. Hence I must candidly own, among other consequences of this my taste, that I have more comfort in my wife, who like myself is well stricken in years, and a very fine piece of ruins, than in my children, who can remember nothing beyond twenty or thirty years. Hence also, I still preserve the antient early hours of meals, of going to rest, and of rising. I know no authority, at least I am not disposed to acknowledge any, by which the day has been so oddly divided, that we cannot tell, for six months together, where it begins, or where it ends. I know not by whom, or for what, our mornings were lengthened to such a degree as to occupy the whole of the day; and our afternoons and evenings thrown into the shades of night. Disliking, therefore, all such innovations, I may at any time be found dining when my neighbours have scarcely done breakfast. I drink tea when they are preparing to dress for dinner; and I keep up the good old custom of a comfortable supper (that most social meal) when they are calling for water-glasses, and preparing for the dessert.

All this I confess has put me a little back in the world, and I am looked upon as a most unseasonable creature, whether I visit or am visited; still there is a small society of us, who endeavour to keep one another in countenance; and, what perhaps will surprise many of your Readers, we may be detected in the very fact of dining at one o'clock on Sundays—that our servants, as well as ourselves, may

may go to Church in the afternoon; I mean what was formerly called the afternoon. In other parts of my domestic œconomy you may likewise discern shreds and remnants of past times. My sideboard of plate, although not very extensive in the number of articles, is pretty much so in dimensions; and each piece bears the initials of my great-grandfather, who was the first that set up a silver candlestick in the family. All my plate, indeed, is of such goodly size, as to breadth of base, that were a pair of my candlesticks to be placed on a modern tea-table, the tea-things must find room somewhere else. But in some matters I have not been able to preserve the *costume* of my ancestors. In the cut of my coat I cannot, after many attempts, adhere so obstinately to former days, because I cannot find a taylor sufficiently conversant with the antiquities of attire; but, on the other hand, my wife's caps and bonnets are of the beginning of the present reign; and my daughters, although really very pretty girls, are still comfortably cloathed, and have not been prevailed upon to discover much more of their skin than what was formerly contemplated in the face and hands.

In my library I have been enabled to gratify my antient prejudices, if they deserve to be so called. My books bear all the proper and genuine marks of the age in which they were published. In all my visitations to the booksellers shops, I make it a point to prefer what are to be found "in the original binding." I honour the age-stained yellow of the leaves; and revere the former owners' names, especially if written in an almost unintelligible old hand. It is in vain that my worthy friend of Pall Mall endeavours to tempt me with his *cor. Russ. eleg. compact. fol. deaurat.*; and I look without a particle of envy at your hot-pressed and wire-wove productions of modern times; while a presentation-copy of the sixteenth century is with me the greatest treasure, and I flatter myself that I am possessed of a rare collection of primitive Divinity, handed down in a direct line from the good old authors, attested by their own hands, "To my lovinge friende Master, &c." and adorned by their striking effigies in beards and ruffs.

Other particulars of my taste I may perhaps take a future opportunity to communicate; but it is more necessary at this time to come immediately to the purpose of my letter, which was, to say a few words on the manners of our days, in comparison with the manners of those days that are not so very long past as to be quite out of the remembrance of some persons now living. I have lately been perusing many volumes of newspapers about half a century old, for any thing within that period is not much to my taste; and as newspapers are "the abstract and brief chronicles of the times," and convey to us, with more minuteness than any other species of historical record, the modes and customs of the passing day, I shall trouble you with a few remarks which occurred as part of the result of my labours.

In the first place, I could not help observing how low money is sunk in value within the time specified;—indeed every one who peruses the news of that time, must be struck with a variety of circumstances in proof of this depreciation. It was then thought of importance to communicate to the world, that on such a day "died Mr. ———, an *eminent* broker or merchant, worth twenty thousand pounds." Now, Sir, it is certain that no paper in our days would condescend to notice an event of this kind: and why? Truly, because the sum would appear too trifling for a newspaper, and the editor would either be laughed at, or censured as deficient in respect for his readers, when he could suppose them interested in such a paltry fortune. Yet in the estimation of some individuals of the old school, twenty thousand pounds may seem deserving of notice: it may even appear to be a sum large enough to be adequate to the maintenance of a family; and sufficient to do a great deal of good to those who are worse provided: but the publick has certainly so far lost all respect for it, that whether a man died with such a sum in possession, or breaks with it in debt, he is not thought deserving of much attention; whereas, if his debts amount to ten times the sum, and if he has reserved only six-pence in the pound for his creditors, he is thought a person of superior consequence, and his character is treated with

with all the respect due to a man of eminence.

I may remark, likewise, that it was then very common to announce, that "Mr. ——— was married to Miss ———, a young lady with £5000. fortune, and every qualification to render the marriage state happy." But this kind of information is no longer communicated. Whether the five thousand pounds implied the qualifications, or was to be placed to a distinct account, and might exist without them, I know not; but it is certain that no man would boast, in a newspaper, of five thousand pounds; and as to qualifications of any other kind, they are no longer announced. Perhaps it may be thought a little premature to praise a lady upon account of qualifications for marriage, the value of which can only be estimated after she is married; but this cannot, in all cases, account for the disuse of a compliment so flattering to the bride and her family, and I suspect there are other causes not so easily ascertained. I observe that within the same period, a degree of conscientiousness is creeping into our church-yards; and whether we are more fond of truth or of censure, it may be observed that there is a lamentable falling-off in the articles of affectionate wives and tender mothers, as well as of the same species of fathers and husbands.

On perusing the intelligence of past days, we may likewise observe that the importance attached to certain articles seems now to be abated. It was then thought necessary to announce when the Drapers or the Fishmongers had their annual feast; when the Apothecaries went to Chelsea to cull simples; when the Rev. Mr. Litany was chosen curate; the Rev. Mr. Drowsy afternoon-lecturer; or when their respective churches were shut up, in order to be "beautified and repaired." But now these, and many other equally important events take place without public notice, and seem considered as matters of course which every body knows, or concerning which it is no very heavy misfortune to remain in ignorance. Let me also notice a vast decrease in the bills of *eminent* mortality, in the deaths of eminent tallow-chandlers, eminent braziers, eminent pawnbrokers, and eminent brush-makers—men who died suddenly, after eating a hearty dinner, at their country seats near Hoxton, Kentish Town, or the rural extremity of Shoreditch and Gray's Inn Lane.

But while some matters are now omitted that were then considered as very interesting articles of intelligence, there are others which our ancestors would have probably contemplated with indifference, but which have now risen to some degree of importance. If there are few *eminent* men, there is a vast increase in the population of *Esquires*, who, by some kind of crossing or mixing of breed, have created a species of human beings who are neither gentlemen nor tradesmen, but so far as pride or necessity inclines to the one occupation or the other. The age of plain *Misters* is nearly gone; and I am told by an *eminent* letter-carrier, that two-thirds of the revenue arising to the General and Two-penny Post-offices is collected from *Squires*.

It may be remarked also, that if we have fewer notices of public feasting, we have abundant intelligence respecting private entertainments, if the entertainments which Fashion prescribes in our days deserve to be called private. Whoever gives a dinner or concert, or only cards, may depend on their magnificence and hospitality being handed down to posterity; and as much attention is paid to the manner in which the guests are dressed, as in which the dishes are cooked. Fame will always excite rivalship; and newspaper fame is accounted of so much value, that a powerful struggle subsists between the hosts and hostesses, whose entertainments shall make the best figure, that is, supply the longest narrative for the paper. But, although the historians of such matters have displayed a considerable degree of skill, and probably invention, in these splendid accounts, it may be doubted whether frequent repetition has not dulled their faculties. To a man who knows nothing of the matter but from what they relate, the difference between one rout and another seems to be almost imperceptible—a few pounds of untimely cherries, more or less, or a few more fainting fits, hot-house plants, or Scotch reels, seem to be the only means by which envy can be excited, or superiority decided.

There

There is another class of articles in which Time has made very little change, and concerning which it would appear that there is an inclination to perpetuate them in spite of all experience. Besides the tricks and feats of sharpers and highwaymen, footpads and house-breakers, which, with the correspondent neglect of police officers, have always been the subject of complaint, suicides still continue to terminate a life which would have ended with more propriety in other hands: duels are still fought for the usual objects, a horse, or a woman of nearly the same value: provisions, about fifty years ago, were so scarce and dear that nobody could live, and they remain so to this day, in spite of the successful contradictions of increased population. But, above all, the country continues, every now and then, to be completely ruined by one race of ministers after another; the times too are perpetually very bad, although patriots are starting up on all sides, who find men as ready to believe their professions as they were at the period above mentioned; and as ready, when disappointed, to carry their credulity to another market. Whatever changes, therefore, may have taken place in some articles specified in my letter, and in others which I might have specified, there are others concerning which, Mr. Projector, we may say, "There is nothing new under the Sun." I am, Sir, yours, &c.

F. S. A. by inclination.

LETTER II.

ON THE COMPARATIVE ADVANTAGES OF THE SMALL-POX AND COW-POCK.

"Et pene Gemelli."

WRITERS on Natural History have supposed that certain animals have become extinct. St. Cypede, the successor of Buffon, has enumerated and described at least 23: he intimates at the same time, that as these did not exist till they were created, so others may be formed *de novo*, by the same power * that gave existence to the former.

From the prolific genius of Dr. Moseley, one new species of animals has sprung into existence already described, to supply in part this chasm; but in consequence of its unique sex, it might soon have been extinct, had not Dr. Rowley *, the coadjutor in fabulous history, afforded the desideratum for preserving this new race, by supplying an helpmate in a new but appropriate species of *Tauroides*, or Minotaurs †; and, lest any mistake should be introduced into the nomenclature of Zoologists, he has discriminated it by an accurate engraving, shewing the evolution of a boy into a bull, under the title of the bull or ox-faced boy. As this transformation, according to Dr. Rowley, was produced by the Cow Pock, the very medium that created the Pasiphaë of Dr. Moseley, they will no doubt be placed under the same specific classification, and be influenced by similar laws and customs. Courteous as Dr. Rowley certainly was, in creating the bull-headed youths, to gratify the Pasiphaës of Dr. Moseley, the latter has not been equally so to the character of this new animal; having publicly charged him with producing the Lues Bovilla, almost as soon as he came into existence, and long before he could have wantoned with Ii, or any of the Pasiphaës who might unwittingly have received the spurious Cow Pock ‡.

There is rarely any great discovery which on its first promulgation elicits all the advantages to which it may be applied, or all the effects which may eventually result; for, when Guttenburgh, Faustus, and Schœffer of Mentz, in 1440, invented moveable types in letter-press, who would have foreseen that it would have produced the revolution in Religion which established the Protestant Reformation; or those political disquisitions which have brought about national revolutions? When Flavio Givia, of Amalfi, ascertained in 1302 the powers of the magnet, it

* St. Cypede certainly was ignorant of the creative power of the Cow Pock, and must still have remained so, unless he has heard of the prodigies described by the learned Doctors Moseley and Rowley. Had Buffon, who made worlds of scraps of the sun and comets, been acquainted with these discoveries, he might by a fertile imagination have made more new beings than Deucalion, or the two learned Doctors united.

* Introduction on the Cow Pock, p. vii.

† Semibovemque virum, semivirumque bovem. Ovid.

‡ Treatise on the Lues Bovilla, p. 11.

was

was not conceived that it would prove the means of discovering and subjecting a new hemisphere, or of uniting the Ganges and the Thames, in unity of government and interests: so similar reflections apply to the discovery of the Cow Pock; for its varied and extensive utility could not have entered even the imagination of Jenner himself. That it would save the lives of those already nascent he ascertained; but he had not the most distant idea of its giving existence to a new and hitherto unknown species of animals, capable of supplying food to the poor in times of scarcity and want, who may henceforth happily avail themselves of bull or ox-cheek soup throughout the winter; and hence every person with a family may at any time dispose of his boys to advantage, which heretofore were burthensome to a poor man, who might often stand in need of even a morsel of ox-cheek, but rarely of a large family of children to eat it.

The poor have a proverbial saying, contrary to the opinion of Malthus*, that he who gave mouths will send something to feed them, as the Ostrich† is providentially sustained in the wilderness; and as this has already been fully exemplified by the effects of the Cow Pock in producing horned cattle‡: but as some may not relish the feast of Harpagus§, their patriotism may be exercised in the service of their King, by devoting the young Tauroides to the defence of their Country. The atchievements of John Bull have long distinguished him for undaunted courage; and when the Cow Pock has completely bullified him, his prowess must prove irresistible. Had a detachment of these been employed in the storming of Buenos Ayres, they soon would have torn away the hides that barricaded the houses, and forced a passage for our brave but unprotected soldiers; and Buenos Ayres would now have been ours, without the disgrace of defeat. We have read of the power of the battering-ram; but this must be trivial indeed compared with that of a bull-headed hero, the genuine offspring of the true Cow Pock. If Government have generously devoted thousands and tens of thousands of pounds as a gratuity for the discovery of Vaccination, the Country will be amply repaid by availing itself of these irresistible bull-headed troops; were a detachment of which to graze on the borders of our sea-coasts, what enemy would dare to set a foot on our soil! The puny invaders would then realize the fable of the frogs and the bull; and on each horn would be spitted a Frenchman, a Russ, or a Dane.

But it is not to the land service alone that their exertions are to be confined; for their utility in the Navy cannot be less extensive; indeed, in two capacities; both in provisioning and defending it. A few rosy plump youths, and a lancet armed with Cow Pock, would in any emergency, in long voyages, or in blockading squadrons, furnish fresh ox-cheek and bull-beef for the crews, and effectually prevent the scurvy among them.

Feared as the British tar ever is by the enemy, terrific indeed would be the additional appearance of these bull-headed heroes, stationed in the forecastle and quarter-deck of a man of war; whose fronts would excite more dismay than an army of Tehamons and Ajaxes, or of the Grecian fire itself.

J. C. MOTTLES.

Tolator, April 6.

Mr. URBAN, *Feb.* 11.

THE following thoughts and reflections were nearly all written by me about two years ago; and though some of my conjectures of events as likely to take place were judged improbable, yet the accurate fulfilment of several particulars has

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* Treatise on Population.

† Jeremiah (Lament. iv. 3) seems to have supposed that the Ostrich destroyed its own eggs; but the discoveries of Vaillant and Sparrman, made about the same time, though in different parts of Africa, and unknown to each other, prove that the Ostrich deposits some eggs to raise a brood of young ones, and others with a view to feed them, as they could not otherwise find sufficient support in the wilderness.

‡ Moseley on the Lues Bovilla, p. 11.

§ A General of Cyrus, who conquered Asia Minor after he had revolted from Astyages, who had forced him to eat the flesh of his son, because he had disobeyed his orders in not killing the infant Cyrus.

induced

induced me to offer them to your Miscellany.

You will perceive that in some things I have adopted the sentiments of Mr. Faber; but whatever coincides with that enlightened scholar's opinions, as expressed in his Supplement to his Dissertation on the Prophecies, was written before I had the pleasure of reading that part of his work.

When I read the Prophecies which relate to the calling of the Jews; and contemplate the events of the present times; I cannot but entertain a firm belief that the promises of God are *now fulfilling*. The actions and character of the present Ruler of France are very striking; for in him we behold the marks of the wicked king, foretold by the prophet Daniel, strongly pourtrayed!

That this wicked and notorious Tyrant, who deluges the world in blood, will be ultimately baffled in all his views, and brought to shameful defeat at God's appointed time, by an illustrious and good man, at present in obscurity, is an opinion which I indulge, and venture publicly to declare.

Moreover, I conceive this character will be raised up by Jesus Christ; will act under his immediate influence; and perform such miraculous deeds, that will convince all the wise and good that *God is with him*. I also indulge an opinion, for reasons hereafter to be explained, that he will have a coadjutor, who will be equally eminent, and succeed him in his honours and office; and that these two characters are the *Kings of the East!* (Rev. xvi. 12.)

Permit me, Mr. Urban, to submit to you, how far I fancy myself strengthened in my notions by the Holy Scriptures. Among many passages which refer, or which I at present consider as having an ultimate typical allusion to the restoration of the Jews, the following may be selected:

"They shall serve the Lord their God, and *David their King*, whom I will *raise up* unto them." (Jer. xxx. 9.)

"And I the Lord will be their God, and my *servant David* a prince among them." (Ezek. xxxiv. 24.)

"And they shall dwell in the land that I have given unto Jacob my servant, wherein your fathers have dwelt; and they shall dwell therein, even they and their children, and their children's children for ever: and my *servant David* shall be their prince for ever." (Ezek. xxxvii. 25.)

So that it appears, that when the Jews are restored, God will give them a King, *i. e.* the Kings of the earth will not create their King, but God. Though all Kings owe their existence, as such, to God, either by his decree or permission; yet the way in which God shews his power more particularly in creating a King, is, "by raising up the poor out of the dust, and lifting the needy out of the dunghill, that he may set him with princes, even the princes of his people." (Psal. cxiii. 7, 8.) Indeed, it must be acknowledged that the hand of God is more visible in raising a man from low estate unto great power, than in bestowing it upon the children or regular descendants of a King. David of old was raised from the humble estate of a shepherd. I therefore conclude that David, the future King of the Jews, will come from low estate.

Though it may be said that the above-cited passages are interpreted as referring to the Messiah, yet I conceive a more remote meaning—an allusion to some character that will appear near the beginning of the Millennium, and, acting under Christ, will be a most conspicuous instrument in restoring the Jews and making the world happy: because it does not appear probable that our Lord and God, Jesus Christ, will live upon earth as man, for his throne is in the Heavens at the right hand of the Father. He himself too has declared, that his "Kingdom was not of this world." I believe that he will come to judge the world, and I conceive that during the Millennium he will occasionally vouchsafe to appear to and direct his principal servants, as he did, of old, to Moses and the prophets; and that he will reign over all the world, in the sense of being universally acknowledged and worshiped as God and Lord.

I have long entertained an opinion that this David, promised to the Jews for their prince, is the same person as the SUN pointed out both by our Saviour and the prophets, as coming in the latter days; and who must be distinguished by the signs which were to be seen in him.

It appears to me absurd to suppose that a literal sense is to be affixed

affixed to those parts of Scripture, where the Sun, the Moon, and Stars are mentioned as being darkened, turned into blood, and falling from Heaven:—for what can be the meaning of their being darkened and turned into blood? They may be darkened for a time, which would be of little consequence to the inhabitants of the earth; but how can they literally be turned into blood? and in what way can we suppose the earth to be affected by their being turned into blood? I therefore reject all idea of a literal meaning, and believe that a figurative sense is intended.

Daniel (xii. 13.) in his prediction of the deliverance of the Jews, says, "They that be wise shall shine as the brightness of the firmament, and they that turn many to righteousness as the stars for ever and ever."—So then, if the teachers of God's word be compared to Stars, what can be conceived to shine as the brightness of the firmament so natural and apposite as the Sun and Moon? If the stars be teachers dispersed through the world to convert the Jews and Heathens to Christianity, the Sun and Moon must be much more conspicuous servants of Jesus Christ, in possessing supereminent wisdom. Whether they will be endued with the gift of prophecy and the power of working miracles, time will shew.

The same reason which induces me to think *David* and the *Sun* to be one and the same person, operates in inclining me to consider the *White Horse* (Rev. xix. 11, 19.) as only another name by which the same individual is represented.

The Prophets represent the times previous to the restoration of the Jews to be perilous, such as never have been since there was a nation: and the passages where these characters or symbols are mentioned seem to coincide in point of time.

St. John, Rev. xix. 17, says, "And I saw an Angel standing in the Sun; and he cried with a loud voice, saying to all the fowls that fly in the midst of Heaven, Come and gather yourselves together unto the supper of the great God, that ye may eat the flesh of Kings, and the flesh of captains, and the flesh of mighty men, and the flesh of horses, and of them that sit on them, and the flesh of all men, both free and bond, both small and great."

Might not this Angel be the Sun or White Horse? We are told, that Michael and his angels shall stand up and prevail against the Dragon and his angels in the latter days. (Rev. xii. 7.) This Michael possibly means Jesus Christ, because no other but God can be said to have good angels subservient to his will. It does not appear to me reasonable to suppose that Jesus Christ and the Devil (the latter being meant by the Dragon) will in those days appear personally upon earth, but that each will instigate and direct his chosen instruments. A white horse is a beautiful animal, and may properly be contrasted with a beast, as an angel with a devil. The King of Kings and Lord of Lords (Rev. xix. 16.) is said by St. John to sit upon the White Horse; which I understand as denoting that Christ will be the immediate guide and instructor of that illustrious character that will overcome the beast and false prophet.

Yours, &c. SCRIPTOR.

(To be continued.)

Mr. URBAN, *March* 14.

YOUR "old Correspondent" might justly be offended with the freedom of Mr. Carter's strictures on the late alterations in Westminster Abbey, were they really as destitute of truth as he is pleased to represent them. In Mr. Carter's style, or his wit, I have nothing to commend; but the bold and honest effusions of his zeal for the preservation of our National Antiquities, his profound reverence for the venerable Sanctuaries of Religion, and his unrivaled skill in their Architecture, demand the respect and gratitude of every one who pretends to taste or feeling.

It is, doubtless, imagined by your Correspondent, that he has *answered* Mr. Carter's *first* "stricture against the seats appropriated to the scholars, who are made to sit with their backs to the Altar," by asking, "*would he have them sit with their backs to the Choir and Pulpit?*" From this question, I presume, it may without any breach of candour be inferred, that he is little conversant with the accommodations, or even with the mode of performing the service in our Cathedral and Collegiate Choirs. Had the scholars seats been made to range on each side the Chancel, *in lines* with

with the stalls and seats below, they would not have "*turned their backs*" to the Altar, the Choir, or the Pulpit. Those on the South side would nearly have *faced* the Pulpit, while those opposite would have been situated more advantageously than even the prebendaries themselves in their stalls below. It is true, we disclaim all *superstitious* reverence to Altars; but we allow them some degree of respect above other portions of the Church, because on them the most sacred ordinance of Religion is celebrated. But it surely must have escaped your Correspondent's recollection, that the Communion Service is always read at the Communion Table in our Cathedrals and Colleges, and ought also to be read there in our Parochial Churches, where it can be done with convenience; so that, situated as the seats *now* are, the Westminster scholars must *necessarily turn their backs* on those who officiate in that very important part of the Liturgy every Sunday; unless, indeed, as he wittily observes, they possessed the *double face* of Janus, an accomplishment, I imagine, which no good man would desire to see attached to British youth.—His assertion, "that the usage of the whole nation (by which, I presume, he means the congregations of the Established Church) where there are seats Eastward of the Pulpit, is to sit with their backs to the Altar," is incorrect. Such *may be* the manner in some of the modern crowded and ill-contrived chapels which disgrace the Metropolis, and probably in many antient churches, which have suffered from the selfishness or ignorance of modern innovators: but it was not so originally in any; and, at this day, I know of no Cathedral or Collegiate Choir, excepting Westminster, where the custom prevails. At Worcester, the seats appropriated to the Magistrates and Corporation in the Cathedral Church are Eastward of the Pulpit, and in a line with the stalls on the same side, nor are the members of that respectable body made to turn their scarlet-robed backs to the Clergyman at the Altar, whose office it is to read nearly half the morning service. At Lichfield, at Salisbury, at Gloucester, and at York, are seats in the Choirs Eastward of the Pulpit, but *not* with their backs to the Altar.

As I have not visited the Metropolis for more than a year and a half, and have, therefore, not seen the alterations to which the three following strictures principally refer, I shall make no observations on your Correspondent's answers to them.

In his *fifth* stricture, Mr. Carter deprecates the probable destruction of the mullions in the windows of the North cloister; and, it seems, not without good reason; for your Correspondent acknowledges that their removal is in contemplation. If, in the Architecture of the 14th and two succeeding centuries, any one member is more prominent, more characteristic, and therefore more appropriate than another, it is the ramified mullions of the windows; and to destroy them, is to destroy the most ornamental and leading feature in the Ecclesiastical buildings of those periods. Surely, then, the bare proposal of such a gross mutilation of a very venerable and beautiful appendage to the most superb antient structure in the Metropolis argues a strange deficiency in every thing like taste or science. "But," says your Correspondent, "*these mullions, since the removal of their glass, are become useless.*" On similar ground, it may be urged, that the Southern Tower of the Abbey Church should be demolished, because, as it contains no bells, it is useless; or even the glorious steeple of Salisbury Cathedral, for the same reason.—"*They are decayed.*" Let them, then, be restored, as hath been lately done in the magnificent Cloister of Salisbury, infinitely to the credit of the Chapter, and the Artist whom they employed.—But "*they are not uniform.*" I do entreat your Correspondent to look on the windows of Exeter Cathedral, or on Mr. Carter's admirable drawings of them. They are, perhaps, the most complete specimens we possess of the fashion of ornamenting windows (if I mistake not) of the very age in which this Cloister was built: and he will see, amidst the elegant, rich, and luxuriant fancy of the Architect, no two windows exactly similar in their tracery, throughout the whole of that beautiful structure. Variety in decoration was the very spirit of the antient Architects; and to destroy their productions because they do not possess the dull uniformity of a modern builder's ideas, is to betray

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consummate ignorance of their principles and practice. His plea, that the removal of these slender mullions would afford more light and air, and greater security to the Abbey Church, is too trivial to require an answer.

Your Correspondent should be reminded, on his flippant reply to Mr. Carter's next stricture, that the carved *badge* or *rebus*, so often found on the roofs and walls of our finest Cathedrals, is not, as he would insinuate, a mere puerile fancy of the Artist, but, in fact, an hieroglyphic inscription, sanctioned by the most remote antiquity, and intended to transmit to distant ages the names of the founders or builders of these glorious fabrics, which are still the admiration of the world. Some sentiment of gratitude, therefore, should restrain the modern sneer, or, what is of far more importance, the merciless hand of Innovation, from wantonly defacing those contemporary records of men, to whose talents, munificence, and piety, we are indebted for the very existence of these interesting ornaments of our country, and to whose liberal encouragement it was owing that all knowledge of Architecture, Painting, and Sculpture, was not buried, with every other science, in the black cloud of Ignorance and Barbarism that so long enveloped Europe.—Would any one in his senses propose the removal of the badges of Henry VII. or the true-lovers-knots of Henry VIII. and Anne Boleyne, from the gorgeous roof or walls of King's College Chapel? Why, then, is the humble memorial of the munificent *Islip*, the repairer of an equally beautiful structure, to meet with less respect?—Or, what would be said of the Artist, who would destroy the hieroglyphic characters of some curious remains of remote Egyptian antiquity, that space might be afforded for a monument to a modern Statesman, or fortunate Hero? The very mention of so preposterous a deed would meet with instant reprobation.—Surely, then, the coæval memorials on the walls of one of the most perfectly sublime churches in the world, are as worthy preservation as the rude characters on an Egyptian Temple of Isis or of Osiris. Nay, is not every Lover of the Arts thankful for the *frog* or *lizard* on some of the choicest specimens of Grecian Sculpture, and which preserves the names of those immortal Artists who would otherwise have been lost in oblivion?

I do not commend or justify (nor, do I think, does Mr. Carter) "the gross, grotesque, or obscene decorations," found in obscure parts of some antient Churches. I allow them to be blemishes, and I heartily wish they had never existed; but, as the destruction of these would inevitably have involved the havock of a vast profusion of sculpture, unexceptionable in design and beautiful in execution, which is every where blended with them, curiously pourtraying the dress, manners, and character of very distant ages, I confess, I rejoice that they escaped the storm of the Reformation.

It is said by your Correspondent, that "Mr. Carter steps out of his proper line as an Architect, by assuming the character of a Prophet, which does not belong to him." The character of a Prophet can only be established by the accomplishment of his predictions. On this ground, then, the warning voice of the veteran Hero of our British Antiquities claims attention. Much that he foretold has come to pass; much more, it is to be feared, will yet be fulfilled. Mr. Carter's leading principle, in all his observations which apply to the preservation of antient structures, is, "destroy not, alter not; restore, repair." In the very few instances where this has been attended to faithfully, accurately, and substantially, he has not been backward in just commendation; and I do not hesitate to declare my firm belief that, should the projected repair of Henry the Seventh's Chapel be skilfully and strictly executed on that incontrovertible principle, there is no man in the kingdom who would more rejoice at the successful termination of so arduous an attempt, or applaud with greater sincerity and zeal, the patience, the exertion, and the talent, of the Architect.

"But why does not Mr. Carter apply to the Artists concerned in this repair for information respecting their plans? And why not offer his advice to enlighten and instruct; rather

rather than condemn before it commences?" Because, Sir, little encouragement or inclination can be felt by Mr. Carter for such an application or such an offer, after the well-known illiberal prohibition that was given to his commencing a series of drawings of those invaluable treasures of Painting and Sculpture, which once adorned the walls of St. Stephen's Chapel, when they were laid open to public view, previous to their wanton, unnecessary, and barbarous demolition.

The "*cavillings* and *objections*" of Mr. Carter are, be assured, Sir, esteemed "*light*" by some of your readers; but by those who lightly regard our precious remains of Antiquity, or who do not understand them—who mistake the superficial varnish of modern vamping, for the solid merit of substantial repair—who reward the patronage of the Nation, and the liberality of the Legislature, by recommending, in great national works, the substitution of deal for oak, and plaster for stone—who conceive the destruction of the original arrangements and just proportions, the demolition of Chapels, the pulling down and scattering abroad of rich stone screens, the total obstruction of perspective, by blocking up choral arches, a *restoration* of some of our finest Cathedrals—who call the stone-coloured daubing of organ-cases, and the venerable brown oak of stalls, good taste; —or, who can approve the barbarous mutilations of the original of a most venerable and magnificent Welsh Cathedral *. By such men, indeed, the honest indignation of Mr. Carter will of course be deemed peevish caviling and illiberal objection; but by the real Lover of our National Antiquities, the Man of Science, and the Architect of pure taste and good judgment, they are deemed truly valuable communications, replete with curious research and sound criticism.

The writer of this letter offers his sentiments as a feeble testimony of the unfeigned respect he feels for Mr. Carter, as an Architect and an Antiquary, to whom he is entirely unknown. S.

* Thus one instance in the Cathedral of St. David's is not imputable to the Architect whose *improvements* I have had principally in my eye.

Mr. Urban, *April* 15.

It is my lot (I had almost said misfortune) to reside in a neighbourhood, where *Sectaries* are very numerous indeed: and it is painful to myself, as it must be to every man of conscientious feeling, to witness the degree of animosity occasioned by a difference in Religious Opinions, and from thence to deduce the mischievous tendency of schismatic divisions. The wisest, best, and most learned men of this and other countries, when speaking of the Church of England as by law established, have pronounced it the most pure of any Reformed Church in the world. The great and learned Grotius, in particular, professed himself a member of it, and declared it the most likely to last of any Church in his day in being *. So highly accredited, and sanctioned by such venerable authority, what pity that the good old paths of our forefathers should be deserted; especially as Schism never fails to introduce a decay of Religion, and contempt of its duties and obligations! This truth we fatally experience in the present age. When the more respectable and enlightened inhabitants of a country parish attend regularly at their own Parish Church on a Sunday, their poor and ignorant neighbours are naturally induced to follow their example: but, alas! such an example is too often wanting to them. For, while the former, perhaps, are travelling many miles on a Sunday to hear some popular preacher as he is called, some Sectary or gloomy Fanatic; very many of the latter, merely for want of a proper example, totally neglect the worship of their God on that sacred day, and spend the Sabbath in idleness or dishonesty. The repulsive and gloomy habits and doctrines of some, either fill the minds of the illiterate poor with uncomfortable ideas, and render them completely unhappy, or give them a total distaste and disrelish of Religion. While the presumption and ignorance of many who assume the sacred and important office of Teachers of Religion among the Sectaries, and the acrimonious language common in the mouths of the more illiberal part of that body, when

* Vide Testimonia H. Grotii, in Tractatu de Veritate Christianæ Religionis, super finem.

adverting

adverting to the Establ.shed Church and her ministers, have a fatal tendency to remove from the minds of the lower classes that awe and veneration they may have once imbibed, and bring all Religion into utter contempt among them. These, Mr. Urban, are serious truths; and if an uniformity of sentiment and worship be impracticable, surely some means might be devised and recommended, whereby that first and best of Christian graces, Charity, might be more generally adopted in the conduct of every class and denomination of Christians towards each other. For effecting so desirable a purpose, I would suggest two circumstances, which, at the instant I am writing, particularly strike me, as greatly favouring the cause I have here undertaken to advocate: the first, that the Clergy, instead of Tithes, should receive an adequate compensation by allotment of land in their respective parishes, as is done in many cases where a parish is newly inclosed; and thus the odium and ill-will which often attaches to the whole body for merely exacting their legal and just dues would be removed; and this, in my idea, would eventually prove the least objectionable mode of remuneration:—the second, that no person among the Dissenters should be admitted into the office of a Teacher, until, after passing the ordeal of examination, he be found, in religious, moral, and literary acquirements, duly qualified for the same.

CLERICUS BUCKINGHAMIENSIS.

Mr. URBAN, *April* 22.

IT appears, from No. 2, of an ingenious periodical publication of March 21, 1807, intituled "The Artist," that of the *seven* Monuments already erected in St. Paul's Cathedral and Westminster Abbey, in consequence of the votes of Parliament from 1794 to 1801, "only *two** have any inscription on them to commemorate the public motive for their erection; and *three*† do not bear even the *names* of the deceased Heroes, to whose memory they were designed to be dedicated." From what department is "the completion of a national vote," so strangely neglected, to be expected‡? IGNORAMUS.

Mr. URBAN, *April* 14.

EVERY friend of humanity must be highly gratified on reading Dr. Moseley's case and cure of Hydrophobia, in your Magazine for February, p. 130. To know that a cure is possible in a malady, the most awful that comes within the scale of human contemplation, affords a consolation of the highest kind: and if the Faculty would suffer their philanthropy to keep pace with their professional envy and detraction, there is still hope, notwithstanding the decision of antient or modern physicians to the contrary, that a great variety of these horrible cases come within the reach of surgical aid.

I have not, however, been entirely led into the above reflections by the solitary case and cure of Dr. Moseley, so much as by a very able discussion which I observed about a year ago, between Mr. Hicks of Baldock in Hertfordshire, and Mr. Ward of Manchester. The case came under the hands of Mr. Hicks, and may be found in No. 97 of the Medical and Physical Journal. Mr. Ward's observations are in the two following numbers, and the reply of Mr. Hicks in No. 103. On reading the case, I was struck with the plain and easy style in which it was stated. And the very gentleman-like manner in which Mr. Hicks has dealt with his only opponent worth notice; and the short, but lucid history he has given of this most awful infliction, make it to be regretted that his name is not again heard of among the various reports of this disease, so frequently stated in our public prints; or that the mode of treatment he has so liberally communicated should not be, in all possible cases, unequivocally

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* "Those of General Dundas and Capt. Rundle Burges."

† "Those of Capt. Montagu, Capt. Faulknor, Captains Mosse and Riou."

‡ The *etiquette* is, that, when a Monument is finished, the board is not removed in order to its being generally viewed, till the Lords of the Treasury have either inspected it, or received a satisfactory Report that it is executed according to the proposed design; and when that is done, it is thrown open to the Publick. General Abercrombie's Monument has been finished some months, and is now awaiting such an inspection. The same *etiquette* afterwards is observed with regard to the Inscription, which is seldom added till a considerable time after the erection of the Monument. EDIT.

cally resorted to. What we are to think of Dr. Moseley's case may be questionable. The same may be said of Mr. Hicks's. But the two united form a very powerful presumption that a cure is, if at all, to be effected by the practice they recommend; which, if I understand rightly, as far as relates to the essential parts, is the same in each. And I should think, that in every case of this unfortunate nature, no surgeon could acquit his conscience by a contrary practice, if he be acquainted with the modes of treatment pursued by the respectable practitioners in question. In pursuance of Mr. Hicks's ideas, I am decidedly of opinion, that, in all affections of the Nerves, either in the way of Tetanus or Hydrophobia, which seem, as far as an uninformed observer can discern, diseases of the same genus, recourse should always be had to destroying the wounded parts of the nerves. No harm can follow from the experiment under such desperate circumstances, while much good may arise. And I am the more urgent that this practice should, upon fair and liberal investigation, be pursued, in the event of an increased intercourse with South America, where cases of Tetanus are so very common, that frequently the slightest scratch will produce them; and so very fatal, that few or none ever recover. Yours, &c. M. A.

ARCHITECTURAL INNOVATION.

No. CXX.

THOUGH long the "Warning Voice" has been held forth in defence of our Antiquities, still, if conviction comes at last, it is better late than never. This observation applies strongly to the fate of Salisbury Cathedral. Many have been the strictures* directed against the Innovations made on that pile within these few years, equally severe (though just) and unanswerable; that is, with regard to the study of Antiquity, and due veneration for the ashes of departed worth. Bright has the hour come round, which creates an inclination in certain minds to bid the present incoherent shew of Salisbury's Choir fly into oblivion; and to invite the means to give a speedy return to that mode of arrangement which appeared about the year 1781. We will not anticipate too much of this—Time will soon unfold, and then!

(*Tour continued from* p. 199.)

BROADWATER, near *Shoreham*.

The Church large, and built Cathedral-wise; the length about 189 feet, by 89 feet, and gives a Nave, with Side Ailes; four grand Arches (in centre of the Cross) supporting the Tower of the Church; North and South Transepts, (having each, on the East sides, three small Chapels) and a Choir. The style of the Architecture runs on the mixture, Saxon and the early Pointed: the work of the Choir very rich, with groins, &c. The most remarkable decorations of the interior are as follow:

West grand Arch, entering under the Tower, has, rising to the springing of the Arch on each side, columns, bases plain, and devoid of capitals, excepting a slight indication of some Architectural form which cannot satisfactorily be defined. The Arch is Pointed, with an architrave highly enriched with diagonals, interspersed with some appropriate and pleasing ornaments. The Arches entering into the Transepts, still continue the Pointed sweep, but spring from Saxon pilasters, with capitals, &c.; no ornament of any kind. The fronts of the Chapels in the Transepts have each Pointed Arches to them, but shew no architraves, and are supported by pilasters: above the Arches are small plain Saxon windows, and within each Chapel the like small windows, but with Pointed heads. Upon the whole, the design and arrangement of these Chapels are uncommon and striking, as is indeed the general effect of the Transepts themselves, they being of the same simple turn; while the other parts of the Church take a degree rather rich.

In the Porch, a curious architrave to the doorway. A very antient Helmet is preserved in the Nave.

LANCING.

I mention the Church, for the opportunity to point out a very curious chest kept therein, cut out of part of the body of an oak (six feet in length). Sides, ends, and bottom shaped square; the top rounded from end

* Dr. Milner's Dissertation on Salisbury Cathedral. Architectural Innovation, vol. LXXIII. p. 642, &c. &c.

end to end, and which has been sawed off, constituting the lid (with proper hinges, &c.); its inside has been made by excavation.

BRAMBER CASTLE.

A very small part of the elevations remain; West wall of the grand gate of entrance, and some few courses of straggling walls to the North-West of the area. The situation of the Castle, bold and commanding: the mound itself is of great height, and is entirely encompassed by a wide and deep foss. The plan of the area takes an oblong irregular figure, say 600 feet, from South to North; and from West to East, say 300 feet. On the South side the area, the grand gate of entrance; and in or about the centre of the area, the mount whereon was the Keep. No other vestiges of the arrangement exist. By the remnant wall of the grand gate of entrance, an idea may be entertained that the buildings were on an extensive scale, and rich; the Architecture Saxon. This said wall gives in the height, four lofty stories; the more magnificent one on the third story, where is an exceeding noble window. There is no appearance of a bridge leading across the foss, for admittance within the Castle; a mere common causeway of earth is now thrown over, for accommodating those who visit these interesting and curious remains.

Near the brink of the foss, on its South aspect, stands a small Church; no doubt coæval with the Castle; and, notwithstanding the late *cruel* "repair," "alteration," and "improvement," some most precious morsels of the original building are yet in being; as, a door-way on the South side, and an archway entering into the Chancel, of a class in Saxon Architecture, which combines grandeur with beautiful simplicity.

Yours, &c. AN ARCHITECT.

(This Tour to be concluded in our next.)

Mr. URBAN, *April* 23.

I AM the incumbent of a moderately-sized Living in a large market-town, where there are other Livings, and where I reside with a numerous family. From a severe bodily ailment, however, I am under the necessity of being absent myself, under medical care, nearly half the year; and having, necessarily, a constant assistant, I am one of those that are in considerable alarm, at this moment, from a dread of the enactments likely to take place, in consequence of Mr. Perceval's new Bill in behalf of Stipendiary Curates. It is some consolation, though an ineffectual one, to make complaint, and tell our grievances: and so far, therefore, as sufferers, we may possibly be indulged. The Bill itself I will readily believe to be well meant; but it should have been maturely considered how the Clauses of it are likely to operate: and at whose expence, whether justly or not, the desired relief is so largely to be obtained. As it now stands, the Bill is surely most oppressive, and will nearly ruin half the beneficed Clergy, particularly those who have small preferments and large families. It takes severely from one order of the Clergy, to benefit immoderately another order of them. In fact, a man had better be a Curate than have a small Living, if he *must* have an assistant; and this all the days of his life. I mean no disrespect to the Bench—very far from it; but this Bill gives to the Bishops a power, which, I am disposed to think, none of them would wish to possess. It gives them a power over their Clergy, as it were, of life and death; of dispensing, in a manner, poverty and plenty as they like. How hard will this Bill be, in a variety of instances, upon the Clergyman who has but moderate preferment! It will take very considerably from his annual income, which, in the present times, is usually little enough, and which he has rarely the means of augmenting. Yes! *his* income from his Living may easily be less—it cannot well be more. With the Curate it is not so; his income is fixed and sure, or at least cannot be less. Upon the Incumbent lies all the risque from failure of payment in any persons; all the odium and irksomeness of fixing and collecting his right; all the responsibility of office, especially in large places; all the pressure, the wear and tear of *mind*, in every respect, from every part of duty belonging to the Incumbency. How much easier for the Curate every way! In many places, such as market-towns, &c. the stipend of the Curate is already rendered large, by contributions at

Easter,

Easter, &c. And in such places, therefore, it will be peculiarly hard to take any more from the one, and give to the other. Still more will this always be so, if the Incumbent has a large family. By this new provision the Curate will, in many cases, be better circumstanced than the Rector or Vicar, who, by the means of his friends, or by his own character and exertions, has obtained a Living. Add to this too, that if his Living be small, and he be desirous of reasonably and moderately advancing it in the present times, amidst the obloquy and difficulty which he will otherwise be likely to meet with, he will have no encouragement to do so, from the recollection that a great share of the improvement will, after all, come to his Curate; and that where he has toiled and ploughed, another will reap.—The Bill in question will give a prodigious deal of trouble to my Lords the Bishops, who will be much plagued, and perhaps soured by it. And as to any thing like an appeal from their appointings, it must be a mere nominal thing, without any reality. I mean no disrespect whatever; but, according to human nature, no one will venture to oppose or offend a superior, having such power in his own hands.

These remarks, Mr. Urban, to the great bulk of your readers may probably appear trifling and unimportant: but let me be allowed to say, to the parties concerned, they are near and very interesting points. I have for my Curate a very worthy man, whose stipend I raised voluntarily, and without any solicitation, a few years ago, one third: so that with the addition of his Easter contributions, presents, and other things, he makes what is justly called a very good Curacy. But he is, as I have said, a very worthy man; and we have always been upon such terms together, with such friendliness and brotherly openness towards each other, that I am perfectly persuaded, in his individual instance, if his income were to be bettered at the expence of making mine worse, by being taken from mine, to the utmost of his power he would refuse the so bettering it. But these instances perhaps are singular; and therefore it is I own I could not but feel surprize, that, when the question was agitated in the House of Commons, there were so very few persons who took the trouble to debate the subject at all, upon broad and general grounds, unconnected with party, in defence of so large a body of men likely to be so aggrieved. They were only, if I recollect rightly from the newspaper report, Lord Portchester, Dr. Lawrence, and Mr. Creevey: and to these we are surely to think ourselves much obliged.—I have many farther remarks which I could wish to make upon the partiality and hardships of the Bill in question; but I will abstain from them, lest I should be betrayed into any undue warmth of expression, which I by no means designed when I sat down to write on the subject; and of which, I hope, I have not hitherto been guilty. Let me only add, that, should the Bill take place, as I suppose it will, I use no exaggeration, I speak but the language of strict and literal truth, when I say for myself as an individual, that were it not for the support of a small private fortune (for which I can never be sufficiently thankful to the Divine Providence) with a numerous family, I could see no prospect before me, notwithstanding the utmost frugality and soberness in my way of living, but that of passing the remainder of my days, without pity, and without hope of release, in the vile durance of a County Gaol. Many other persons consequently must fare worse, I fear, than myself; and be more severely affected by this proposed Parliamentary Enactment. But I hope it may yet be modified.

Yours, &c. VERAX.

Mr. URBAN, *April* 12.

THE lapse of a hundred years never fails to produce in mankind a considerable change of sentiments, manners, and modes of living. With these are connected correspondent effects upon the animal frame. New forms of suffering attend the progress of luxury and refinement. The last century, it is generally admitted, has effected a mournful alteration in the constitution of our countrymen: the rigid fibre and rich blood of our ancestors exposed them principally to attacks of the pleuritic and inflammatory kind. They were strangers to the tremours, the palpitations, the sinkings of modern invalids. Their diseases were the diseases of robustness. In the present days, the low lingering morbid symptoms of debility generally prevail. Various forms of nervous indisposition pervade all ranks

ranks, professions, and ages. The amount of sufferings cannot be calculated, nor the destructive consequences to human happiness sufficiently deplored. Actuated by motives of compassion towards the afflicted of this class, I earnestly solicit their attention to a late publication of Dr. Trotter, intituled, "A View of the nervous Temperament." I feel no difficulty in asserting that a work equally excellent on the subject of nervous bilious maladies never came from the pen of man. It is the fruit of experience, perhaps unrivalled, acquired, as his dedication informs us, "by attendance on some thousands of cases in both sexes, under all the varieties of rank, employment, age, situation, and climate." Every head of a family ought to furnish the library with this inestimable little work, whether any member of the family be afflicted with nervous indisposition, or not. Much important admonition will be found, offered with a view to prevention, especially in the plan recommended for the treatment of young people. Medical inquiries must ever be interesting. The genius of Trotter has done more; he renders them highly entertaining. Considered in this light only, few books exceed the one I am now recommending. The Author contrives to interweave through his whole performance apposite anecdotes, striking traits of character, beautiful contrasts of manners in rude and refined life, together with the finest religious and moral sentiments. An entire stranger to Dr. Trotter, my views in what I now write is perfectly ingenuous; my aim is simply to direct the miserable where they may find relief. That your readers may be enabled to form their own opinion of the general merits of the Work, I request you to insert Dr. Trotter's sketch of the character of Buonaparte. The publication of this finely-drawn portrait may do extensive good, I trust it will have the double effect of opening the eyes of those who are dazzled to blindness by the splendour of his military achievements, and of rousing the energies of Britons to *strain every nerve* in resisting the attempts of a ruthless implacable Enemy determined on our destruction. ONE OF THE NERVOUS*.

"The present Ruler of France is said to be subject, at times, to the deepest hypochondriacal glooms; and while under their influence, his temper exemplifies more of the dæmon than the human being. Jealous of his personal safety even to timidity, because he is aware that his plans of ambition are to be effected by blood, and accomplished by perfidy, he knows that he cannot be beloved. Through slaughter and fraud he has waded to a throne, and his obtaining the sceptre was the signal to shut the gates of mercy against his species. A stranger to every domestic enjoyment, unsusceptible of the tender passion, and aloof from all the temperate and soothing pleasures which sweeten the slumbers of a good man in power and prosperity, this Arch-tyrant is said never to sleep two nights in the same bed, from the dread of assassination. When any sudden disaster befals his projects, without a single virtue to cheer reflection, he becomes his own tormentor: his bowels are wrung with spasms; the biliary ducts partake of the commotion; and a jaundiced hue of the eye indicates to the spectator the features of some devil that has usurped the human form. Under this sombre cast of countenance, his vindictive passions brood over crimes, and hatch plots, that he may find victims to glut his desire for blood. In such moods, he sends to the guillotine, incarcerates or proscribes the devoted Loyalists of France, anticipates in their fate the doom of Englishmen, and feels in miniature that gratification which he longs to experience by the invasion of Great Britain. History tells us of bad men that were born with teeth in their jaws, and of others whose hearts were found hairy. Such relations are amiable, if they even arose from the folly of superstition, as they imply the hideousness and detestation of vice: And future ages may inquire with avidity for the physiological structure of that breast that was so superlatively steeled, and possessed passions so transcendently cruel above what is recorded of the common destroyers of mankind." P. 161, first edit.

* Rev. John Horatio Dickenson; Blymhill, Shiffnal, Staffordshire.

Mr. URBAN, *March* 16.

LITTEN, as well as *Church-Letten*, is very common in Wiltshire and Somersetshire, and signifies a Churchyard. Skinner, in his *Etymologicon Linguæ Anglicanæ*, derives this word from the Anglo-Saxon verb *lædan, ducere*, to lead, "*quia*, he says, *est via ducens ad Templum.*"

Concerning the word *Force*, a common name in the North of England for a cascade of water, I have not been able to obtain any satisfactory information. But probably the rapidity of a water-fall may have suggested this term. Yours, &c. T. F.

Mr. Urban, *April* 12.

THERE is seldom occasion, excepting for the sake of amusement, to ascertain by experience the various circumstances relative to vegetation stated in the works of Dr. J. E. Smith, who, in every thing he advances is accurate and faithful; and greatly are we obliged to that gentleman for the production of an elementary work, which tempts the younger student to wander from the dull, though necessary, paths of system, into the more elegant and interesting walks of philosophic Botany.

The following extract from the Vegetable Staticks of Dr. Hales may perhaps prove acceptable to "A Constant Reader," p. 29.

"July 21. I observed that at that season the top of the Sun-flower being tender, and the flower near beginning to blow, if the sun rise clear, the flower faces towards the East; and the sun continuing to shine, at noon it faces to the South; and at six in the evening to the West: and this not by turning round with the sun, but by nutation: the cause of which is, that the side of the stem next the sun perspiring most, it shrinks, and this plant perspires much."

Yours, &c. C. E. W. B.

WE have received the following account of some Stone Coffins which have been recently discovered in digging foundations for a new house at St. Catharine's Hermitage, near Bath, late the property of Philip Thicknesse.

The first was found below the walls of the old building, its head to the N. E.; and in it was a complete skeleton, very perfect, above six feet long; close to the bones of the feet were a number of iron rivet-nails, some held together by a substance like thin plates of iron, the nails in general half an inch to the point, turned back, and set very close together where a whole piece was found; there was no coin, but many small fragments of black pottery, and a few long nails mixed with the earth found in the inside of the Coffin. On the outside of the cover on the right hand lay a skeleton, its head to the feet of the other, the bones of a very large size: near were some remains of a jaw, &c. of some animal like a horse.

The second Coffin was several feet deeper in the ground, the head to the S. W.; of the same length, but much broader and thicker; extended on the cover was a skeleton of a very large size, with the handle of a sword and part of the blade, all of iron, much corroded; there is a guard to the handle, like a cutlass. A small flat piece of iron was also found, resembling a coin, but no impression of any figure to be made out. On taking off the cover, the inside was quite full of a smooth yellow clay, which appeared to have been lately in a liquid state; on removing this, was found the skull, and the greatest part of the bones entirely decayed; at the feet were the same kind of iron rivets, but no pottery. Whether these pieces of iron belonged to certain armour worn on the feet and legs, or were a kind of sandal, we are perfectly at a loss to guess. Why the heads should lie in different directions, and what was the meaning of bodies being buried on the outside of the Coffin, we are equally unfit to determine. In this small spot of ground a number of Coffins have been formerly dug out, and it is probable that several more will be found in the course of leveling the hill.

Mr. Urban, *Stamford*, *April* 11.

IN a low-lived and eccentric publication, intituled, "The New London Spy," printed for Lewis, Cooke, and Mariner, without a date, but, from the appearance of the paper, it should seem not more than 30 or 40 years since, occurs the following character, by which I suppose that great and good man Dr. Johnson is designated:

"That person in the plain cloaths, who walks so pensively, as if enveloped in thought, and absorbed in the sole idea that now fills his mind, is the Colossus of modern Literature; he is a walking Library, a repository of words, whose whole life has been devoted to the most intense study, so that he quotes the Classics with as much ease and certainty as a laborious Divine does his Bible, or an able Lawyer the Statutes; and is as precise in ascertaining the etymology of a word, as a Parson in settling his tithes, or a Usurer in adjusting his debts. He has been so absent on some occasions, as to mistake the kennel for the foot-path, and a man's back for a *****-post; yet, notwithstanding these peculiarities, he is justly revered for his learning, and has many virtues in private life, that are worthy of imitation and claim respect."

As this extract concerns *Dr. Johnson*, I trust you will deem it worthy of insertion; and information who was the author of the work from whence it is taken would oblige R. L. C.

10. *The British Gallery of Pictures, under the Superintendance of* H. Tresham, *R.A.* W. Young Ottley, *F.S.A. and* P. W. Tomkins. *In Two Series.*

THIS grand Specimen of Printing and Engraving is "dedicated to the King's moſt excellent Majeſty, Patron: his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales, Vice-Patron; the Earl of Dartmouth, Preſident; and the reſt of the Noblemen and Gentlemen Governors of the Britiſh Inſtitution for promoting the Fine Arts in the United Kingdom." The Editors or Conductors of the Britiſh Gallery aſſert, in their Proſpectus, that no country in Europe contains ſo many fine cabinet pictures of the beſt Maſters as England, where their value is fully acknowledged; but as they are neceſſarily, in ſome meaſure, not open to the public view, the preſent method has been judged proper to give the Connoiſſeur and the Student a juſt idea of them by accurate engravings. The difficulties of an undertaking ſo comprehenſive were numerous, and almoſt inſurmountable, if many noble and diſtinguiſhed Characters had not offered free acceſs to their Picture-galleries. The publication is to conſiſt of two parts: the firſt, "A Deſcription of the Cabinets and Galleries of Pictures in the United Kingdoms; compriſing, on a ſmall Scale, Engravings from the beſt Paintings in the different Collections; and each Collection of Magnitude will be diſtinctly illuſtrated by a conciſe Hiſtory of its Formation, and a Deſcription of its Contents." In order to obviate the ill conſequences attending delays in publication, the Engravings intended to illuſtrate the Firſt Series are to be executed with "a ſtrict attention to character and effect;" but the labour of high finiſhing is in ſome degree to be ſacrificed to punctuality and diſpatch.

The Second Part will contain "A general Hiſtory of Painting and its Profeſſors, from its Revival at the Commencement of the Thirteenth Century down to our own Times. This Diviſion of the Work will be embelliſhed with highly-finiſhed Specimens of the Performances of the moſt eminent Maſters of different Ages, carefully ſelected from the fineſt Examples extant in Great Britain. With the Plates will be given deſcriptive Elucidations of the peculiar Excellences of each Painting, together with hiſtorical Anecdotes, forming, as it were, the Pedigree of the Picture."

The Advertiſement annexed to the Firſt Number obſerves,

"In addition to what has already been ſaid in the Proſpectus, we have now to ſtate the mode of arrangement intended to be adopted in this diviſion of the work, which is deſigned to compriſe a ſeries of deſcriptive catalogues of the picture-galleries in theſe kingdoms, illuſtrated by ſmall engravings of the principal pictures contained in them. Each collection will be divided into ſchools; and the pictures of the ſeveral ſchools will be deſcribed in chronological order, agreeably to the periods in which the reſpective Artiſts flouriſhed. The pictures which occupy one plate will, in every caſe, be ſelected from the ſame ſchool, and from the ſame collection; and in order to prevent this plan of arrangement from being diſconcerted by the intervention of ſmall collections, as well as to avoid perplexing ſubdiviſions, the Italian Painters will be divided into two great claſſes, which we ſhall denominate the Schools of Upper and of Lower Italy. To the Schools of Lower Italy we are in a more eſpecial manner indebted for the revival of Painting: this claſs will therefore occupy the *firſt* place in our Catalogue. It will include the works of the Painters of Florence, Siena, and every other part of Tuſcany; embracing thoſe alſo of Rome and Naples. This arrangement is the more appropriate, as theſe Schools are cloſely, nay almoſt inſeparably, connected. The chief works of the great Florentine, Michael Angiolo Buonaroti, are at Rome, where the principal part of his life was ſpent, in the ſervice of a ſucceſſion of Pontiffs; moreover, for a century after the death of Raffaele, the ſtyle of Michael Angiolo was conſidered as the ſtandard of imitation, as well by the Artiſts of Rome and Naples as by thoſe of his own country.—The *ſecond* claſs, that of Upper Italy, will compriſe the Schools of Bologna, Parma, Milan, Genoa, and Venice, and all thoſe ſtates which lie North of Tuſcany. Although the decided character of the Venetian School might, perhaps, ſeem to give it a claim to a ſeparate claſſification, yet it may not be amiſs to obſerve, that in many reſpects a kindred feeling and a congenial ſpirit may be traced in ſeveral of its neighbours: the School of Ferrara, in particular, has produced Painters whoſe works not unfrequently rival the vigour of Giorgione, or the brilliancy of Paolo Veroneſe. The School of Bologna obtained a diſtinguiſhing character under

under the ſcientific Caracci; but the diſtinction diſappeared when the ſcholars, yielding to the ſtronger impulſe of genius or inclination, formed each of them a ſtyle of his own, better calculated to diſplay a darling acquirement, and exhibit the peculiar features of his mind. The ſtudious Dominichino was the laſt to rebel; nor does the unreſtrained boldneſs of Lanfranco entirely conceal the ſource from which he derived his inſtruction. Albano, however, ſtruck out a new path; and in the works of the admired artiſts Guido and Guercino alſo, who ſoon founded diſtinct academies, and had numerous followers, ſcarce a veſtige appears of the ſyſtem of the Caracci. Hence the School of the Caracci ſoon became more remarkable for the talents it put forth, than for any peculiar mode of academic education by which thoſe talents were matured.—The Schools of Germany, Switzerland, Flanders, and Holland, will be compriſed in the *third* claſs of our Catalogue. Reaſons ſimilar to thoſe already ſtated juſtify this arrangement. Upon a ſlight view of the ſubject, the prodigious number of Flemiſh and Dutch pictures in this country would indeed ſeem to furniſh ample materials for two diſtinct claſſes; but it muſt be remembered that there have been periods in theſe ſchools barren of intereſt, yet neceſſary to be recorded to complete the chain of hiſtory. Care, however, in arranging the Scholars and the Maſters with the leaſt poſſible deviation from chronological preciſion, united to a conſtant attention in placing together the works of contemporary Artiſts whoſe ſtyles are moſt ſimilar, will obviate every objection.—The Works of the Spaniſh Painters will form the *fourth* claſs. The Spaniſh ſtyle, equally balanced between the Italian and Flemiſh, but in every reſpect diſtinct from the French, renders a ſeparate claſſification neceſſary. We cannot but regret the ſmall number of materials furniſhed by the Collections of Great Britain towards a Chronological Series of this School.—The *fifth* claſs will be appropriated to the French School; which, though it has had to boaſt of Artiſts of conſiderable merit, has never been in very high reputation out of France. Gaſpar Pouſſin and Claude, the former born of French parents, the latter a native of France, ſpent all their lives in Italy; and we are unwilling to ſeparate Nicolo Pouſſin from his near relatives, or from the genial clime which matured his talents. On the banks of the Tyber his penſive and tranquil mind found an aſylum replete with materials to enrich a genius that could ill encounter the envy and the intrigues inſeparable from Pariſian patronage.—The *ſixth* claſs will contain a ſelection of the beſt Works of the Britiſh School."

The work commences with the Collection of the Marquis of Stafford; of whoſe gallery in London a very neatly-engraved plan is annexed. That we may do ſtrict juſtice to the talents of the Writer for the Britiſh Gallery, we ſhall extract his account of "N° 1. Lionardo da Vinci. Nat. 1452; ob. 1519. A young female head, one of thoſe beautiful but peculiar characters which Lionardo and his ſcholars ſo frequently repeated. Her face, illumined by a ſmile, is gracefully turned towards the left. A braid of her hair binds the top of her head; whilſt the remainder falls in ringlets on her neck. This picture is on board; meaſures 1 foot 1 inch high, by 9¾ inches; and was purchaſed from the Orleans Collection;" and his very animated account of "The Woman taken in Adultery," in the Collection of Henry Hope, Eſq. London, painted by Rubens.

"In this ſplendid picture the glowing pencil of Rubens vies with the creative powers of the Muſe, whoſe pride it is to preſent the abſent object to the eye as perfectly as Nature, and at the ſame time more delightfully. The perſons, actions, and paſſions, cloathed in all the graces of art, form a combination of merits, varied, ſignificant, and harmonious. The ſcene is at the entrance of the Temple, where Jeſus was teaching the people, when the Scribes and Phariſees brought to him a woman taken in adultery. They arraign the woman, not for the ends of juſtice, but for the purpoſe of tempting our Saviour: hence Rubens has introduced more of cunning than virtue in the face of the principal accuſer, who, with a ſplenetic archneſs of expreſſion, exhibits the charge; nor are his hands leſs eloquent than his features in denouncing the abaſhed culprit. The companion Phariſee, in crimſon attire, with a ſpecious diſplay of calmneſs, watches the benevolent feelings operating on the mild countenance of the Lord. The accuſed female is placed in the centre of the group; her right hand, raiſed, ſuſtains a dark veil caſting a ſhadow over a lovely face moiſtened by the tear of contrition; the clear-complexioned old man, whoſe hand preſſes on the arm of the accuſed, ſeems already to have loſt ſome of his aſperity; while in the figure of Chriſt we diſcover the gentle and divine ſpirit that commiſerates the conduct of the miſguided. The ſecondary agents in the compoſition are actuated merely by juvenile curioſity; yet are

are not without their uſe in advancing the general effect: a youth and his companion, in an elevated ſituation, leaning on the plinth of a column, break the monotony produced by a continuity of heads on the ſame line; a circumſtance ſcarcely to be avoided in the grouping of half-length figures. Rubens painted this picture for the family of Knuyf of Antwerp; it devolved by inheritance to that celebrated collector the Canon Knuyf; and at the ſale of his effects was purchaſed by the preſent poſſeſſor. From tradition we learn that the three accuſers are portraits; the moſt prominent, with a dark beard and yellow drapery, his forehead decorated with a phylactery, is Calvin; the ſecond, without a beard, his head covered with a crimſon coif, is Luther; and the third, with bright carnations and grey hair, repreſents Van Oort, the early maſter of Rubens: the young man bending over the woman's ſhoulder was painted from Vandyke; and in the delineation of Chriſt, the Artiſt borrowed from his own profile.—To dilate on the beauties concentered in the works of Rubens would require a wide compaſs and an elaborate diſcuſſion. His gold is not without alloy; his beauties are ſometimes accompanied with faults; but his errors are the errors of a fervid imagination; and the critick muſt be very cold or ſevere who withholds the meed of warm approbation from a maſter ſo generally and ſo juſtly admired."

The Proprietors have given notice that the Engravings and their Deſcriptions will not always appear together, as the operations of the Artiſt muſt of neceſſity be more tedious than thoſe of the Compoſer. This has been the caſe in the Number before us, in which the following Pictures are deſcribed: a young Female Head, by Lionardo da Vinci; the Holy Family, by Raffaello Sanzio di Urbino; the Madonna and Child—the Madonna, Infant Chriſt, and St. John—and the Holy Family, by the ſame Painter; an unknown ſubject, but ſuppoſed to be Noah preaching to the Inhabitants of the Earth before the Deluge, by Polidoro da Caravaggio; the Nurſing of Hercules, by Giulio Romano; the Adoration of the Magi, by Baldaſſare Peruzzi; the Madonna, Infant Chriſt, and St. John, by Andrea del Sarti; the Entombing of Chriſt, by F. Sebaſtiano del Piombo; the Burial of Chriſt, by Daniello di Volterra; and the Baptiſm and Confirmation Part of the Seven Sacraments, by Nicolo Pouſſin. The two latter, from the Marquis of Staffford's Collection, are etched on one folio plate by P. W. Tomkins, from drawings by W. M. Craig, in outlines ſlightly ſhaded, and it is but juſtice to ſay, with great eaſe and freedom, thus preſerving that pleaſing medium between the light effect of a drawing and a highly-finiſhed engraving; the figures are diſtinct and detached; the drapery neatly touched; and the back grounds (particularly that in Confirmation) are very ſoft and remote. This manner of engraving them gives the coloured prints a clearneſs and richneſs which would have been loſt had there been more lines in the engraving. A ſecond folio plate contains eight Etchings: a diſtant View of Tivoli, by G. Pouſſin; St. John preaching in the Wilderneſs, by F. Mola; Jacob watering his Flock, by Salvator Roſa; God appearing in the Burning Buſh, Sun-ſet, and Appulus changed into a wild Olive-tree, by Claude Lorrain; and two Landſcapes by G. Pouſſin; of theſe, the moſt pleaſing are, the View of Tivoli, Jacob watering his Flock, the Landſcape with the Divinity, and Appulus changed into the Olive. The characteriſticks of each Artiſt are admirably preſerved in theſe little ſpecimens; nor is the picturesque manner of etching the diſtances leſs favourable to the merits of the originals; the figures are equally ſpirited; and the whole, in the Coloured Series, has a moſt delightful effect; the drawings are by Craig, and the engravings by Wright and Tomkins; the pictures are part of the Marquis of Staffford's Collection. The third and laſt Print is highly finiſhed and engraved in the dotted ſtyle, by A. Cardon, after a drawing by T. Uwins, copied from Rubens's painting of "The Woman taken in Adultery," in the poſſeſſion of Henry Hope, Eſq. Too much cannot be ſaid in praiſe of this beautiful plate, in which Rubens's knowledge of the chiaro-oſcuro has been moſt faithfully preſerved, together with that brilliancy for which he is ſo juſtly celebrated: the heads are full of expreſſion and truth; and the ſoftneſs of the engraving muſt firmly eſtabliſh the reputation of Meſſieurs Uwins and Cardon, and convince the Publick they have much gratification to expect from their future exertions. The coloured ſpecimens of this print are of ſuperlative excellence, and reſemble rich cabinet pictures; they muſt be almoſt invalua-

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ble to the amateur collector, who will thus poſſeſs Rubens's painting in miniature with all the glow of the original.

We ſincerely hope this ſuperb publication may receive the encouragement it really merits; and cannot conclude the article without congratulating the parties concerned on the ability they have ſhewn in conducting it.

39. *Lectures on the truly-eminent* Engliſh *Poets.* *By* Percival Stockdale. 2 *vols. large* 8vo. 1*l.* 1*s. boards.* Clarke.

ENERGY, acuteneſs, ſagacity, and (what is yet more rare in literary criticiſm) CANDOUR, characterize theſe Lectures. The latter quality is ſo amiably enforced, at every poſſible opportunity, and eſpecially in oppoſition to our always great but occaſionally UNcandid Dr. Johnſon, that we do not heſitate to pronounce Mr. Stockdale the knight errant and champion of inſulted Genius.

A brief abſtract of the Author's Prefatory Obſervations will explain the deſign and the difficulties which have attended the execution of his valuable work.

"In the year 1795," ſays Mr. S. "I began to write the following obſervations and deſcriptions on the productions of our truly-eminent Poets. In the proſecution of them, ſo many and long interruptions intervened, that thirteen years elapſed before they were brought to a concluſion. I had intended to give my ſentiments on the writings and characters of our great Poets under the title and in the form of Lectures to ſuch Audiences as might honour me with their attention; but unexpected evils and ſevere infirmities of old age have prevented me from executing my intention. Yet I do not think that I have been guilty of an impropriety in ſending forth this work in the manner in which I at *firſt* compoſed it. It will be as intereſting to the reader as it would have been to the hearer; and it will be enlivened and animated with a dramatic character. The beginning of this Preface announces, with an additional expreſſion of diſtinction, "our truly-eminent Poets;" for, amongſt the Poets of Dr. Johnſon, there are names which have not the leaſt pretenſions to eminence. I have exerted my energy of thinking, my critical penetration and enquiries, my moral animadverſions, my eulogy and my cenſure, whatever they are, on the writings and fate of the aſtoniſhing and unfortunate Chatterton, with that free and independent ſpirit which was due to the memory of that illuſtrious and glorious youth. To liberal, benevolent, and generous minds, whoſe good wiſhes I hope to deſerve, I here honeſtly and openly declare, that I am not a little ambitious of a literary immortality; and it would gratify me extremely to feel the rays of its orient luſtre warm and animate my languid frame before it deſcends to the tomb."

The confeſſion made in the laſt paſſage diſplays an honourable love of that fame which may be conſidered as a ſacred impulſe in every good and active mind; and we cannot but warmly hope and believe the Publick will join us in allowing that he deſerves to obtain the worthy object of his aſpirings, both *before and after death.* In proof of this aſſertion, we might go into great length of extracts, as diverſified in their nature as powerful in their ſpirit, whether reſpecting criticiſm or the critick, the author or the man, did our limits allow of the neceſſary expanſion. We muſt at preſent confine ourſelves to a few ſhort ſpecimens of our Author's manner and matter. Of theſe, in union, we ſhall preſent to our Readers a beautiful, manly, and pathetic apoſtrophe to the genius and misfortunes of Chatterton. Having ſpoken of the celebrated, long maintained, and ſtill unſatisfactory diſpute with Mr. Walpole, and the literary conduct of Mr. Tyrwhitt, he exclaims,

"I am exerting my beſt endeavours to vindicate thy memory, thou tranſcendently-great but ill-fated youth! I have repeatedly felt a ſolemn impulſe to this generous though invidious taſk; and I truſt that my ſentiments have been in uniſon with that impulſe. I have been thy ardent advocate, yet not with higher praiſe than was warranted by thy deſert, without partiality and without hypocriſy. I could not have done juſtice to thee, unleſs I had diſdained all temporizing reſerve, unleſs I had felt a warmth in ſome degree congenial with thy own. *My* warmth was a warm admiration of a mind ſuperior to its fate; a warm compaſſion for its misfortunes; a warm love of a noble and amiable mind; and a warm deteſtation of Puritanical tyrants and voluntary ſlaves. To this freedom and to this ardour my ſtyle muſt have been analogous. All this warmth may be pronounced *malignity* by *malignant critiicks;* but to their cenſure I have been long habituated; and to more *liberal* critiicks I hope that I ſhall not appeal in vain, thou tranſcendently-great but ill-fated youth! The animating gleams of thy much-injured ghoſt have often pierced the

the gloom of this Bœotian atmosphere; they have roused and stimulated my languishing faculties; they have in my old age invigorated my reason, illumined and enriched my fancy; they have renovated my mind, and given it a youthful play. Yet to certain prejudices the very root on which they should soon decay is apt to give them a stabiliment and duration. Under their deadly night-shade we may both be consigned to a temporary sepulture. Shall we presume to be exempted from the destiny of some of our *glorious* ancestors? But as there is a final resurrection and judgment for the MAN, there is an intermediate resurrection and judgment for his *productions*. Let us wait for the reforming power of Time, for his adjusting equity. Let us wait for the prevailing voice of honest Fame, *for the oracular decision of Posterity*."

The moral worth of the following passage, on the comfort of Christian belief, and on the wickedness of Infidelity, does equal honour to the head and heart of the Author:

"And I must think it an unquestionable truth, that deliberate and vindictive hostilities against Christianity, the best guide of our lives, the best soother of our woes, the best friend to all true pleasure, were never maintained by any man who was at once good and great. To rail at it, or to ridicule it, are infallible proofs of a bad taste and of a bad heart. To persecute this divine institution from the press, with a malignity of the deepest dye; to attack it with a savage ferocity; to attempt to undermine it with a miserable and illiterate sophistry; to make it the subject of low clownish gambols of the mind, which pass with the writer and with his gang for wit; this Gothic warfare was reserved for our intellectual ruffians and assassins; it was reserved for the literary profligacy of the present time."

In a word, there is a liberality in the most angry sentiments of Mr. Stockdale, for they are excited by what he feels, the injustice of those he is endeavouring to refute; and the warmth of his expressions are so evidently the result of his admiration for the GREAT Poets under his consideration, that we readily forgive the occasional asperity he displays towards those who have felt or thought with less generous admiration. He does not oppose for the sake of opposition, but to rescue names of high renown from criticisms he deems disparaging; and who that can feel as he does to the sacred appeals of genuine Poetry will wish him less animated? When our Author throws forth his mind in high praise or indeed indignation, he is eloquent and energetic, impressing upon the mind of his Reader all the glow of his own feelings towards the subject of his illustration; and the Lovers of real Genius will honour Mr. Stockdale's independent approbation of the higher order of talents, and thank him for rescuing them from the shackling hypercriticism of great and imposing names.

40. *A new and complete History of* England, *from the Invasion of* Julius Cæsar *to the End of the Year* 1807, *by Question and Answer; from the most authentic Documents; including a particular Account of the Victory of* Trafalgar, *the Death of Mr.* Pitt, *the Battle of* Austerlitz, *and Treaty of* Presburg, &c. &c. *By* Charles Lowndes. *And continued from the Death of Mr.* Pitt *to the* English *Expedition to* Copenhagen, &c. &c. *Interspersed with numerous additional Narratives, a Variety of important Notes, and other interesting Improvements, by the Rev.* J. Malham, *Author of the Naval Gazetteer, and Editor of* Turner's *Book-keeping, and most of the useful School Books of the late Mr.* Fenning. *Second Edition; for the Use of Schools.* 12mo. 5s. Crosby.

IT is not usual for us to notice the editions of works heretofore published, except when the alterations, additions, or improvements, are so considerable as to assume, in some measure, the character of new performances. But as the former edition had escaped our attention on its first publication, we the more readily avail ourselves of the earliest opportunity to give our opinion of the present. The design of this History is, in some measure, stated in the former Preface; but in the title-page to the latter we are acquainted with the advantages of this second edition; and the Preface observes, that, "from the most authentic sources of information, many dates have been rectified, and many more supplied which had been wholly omitted." On comparing them (for they are both before us), we find that these assertions of the present Editor have been fully realized on so many occasions that we are precluded by our limits from relating a comparatively small part of them, as corrections or illustrations occur almost in every page. In mentioning the notes only on pp. 54, 70, 105, 120, 186, 194, 266, 281, 350, 386, 394, 400, 408, 406, 432, 451, and 452, besides others of inferior

rior import, and the numerous illuſtrations of important particulars occaſionally introduced in various places, which claim ſpecial regard; it would be culpable not to point out, towards the cloſe, the Editor's animated appeal to the Britiſh Character, and his nervous and energetic deſcription of that ſpirit of true patriotiſm which ſhould warm every heart in the preſent ſtate of the political world. At this criſis, ſuch ſentiments cannot be too much diffuſed: and by ſuch an introduction of important hiſtorical and political matter as theſe pages contain into our ſeminaries of education at ſuch a period, a foundation, we truſt, will be firmly eſtabliſhed for impreſſing on the minds of Britiſh youth that ardour and that zeal in the defence of their Country which it is evidently the deſign of the preſent Hiſtory to inculcate.

41. *An Eſſay on Fate, with other Poems. By* John Barnes, Winchester; *Fourteen Years of Age. Small* 8vo. Longman.

AS the juvenile Author deprecates the "ſeverity of criticiſm," we content ourſelves with adviſing him to read his verſes to ſome friendly Diſciple of Wickham, and he will ſoon perceive the parts that need correction. We allude to the principal poem, the "Eſſay on Fate;" which has certainly capabilities of improvement.

"The Deſerted Caſtle" has much merit; and we ſelect from it a pleaſing ſpecimen of early talent:

"In the great hall where martial trophies hung, [dreary neſt,
Where now the owl doth make her
Oft hath the mynſtrel's ſtrain divinely rung,
As oft he play'd before each noble gueſt,
Infuſing generous ardour in each breaſt:
A tranſport animateth all around,
Giving to every heart a pleaſant zeſt:
Through paſſages and lone apartments round, [ſtrains reſound.
With loud rebounding force the warlike

"He'd tellen of great Alfred's warlike fame,
His victories, and eke his learning great;
The terror of his all-victorious name,
Who oft the overbearing Danes did beat,
And cruſh'd their boaſted ſovereignty and ſtate. [ſon,
He'd ſing the feats of Philip's godlike
Great Hector's deeds, and eke his hapleſs fate;
The mighty actions by great Cæſar done,
The prowеſs of his arm, and victories he won.

"And ever and anon he'd ſhift his lays;
And ever and anon would change his theme:
Now ſing in gallant Norman William's praiſe, [name;
Then celebrate great Cœur de Lion's
His dauntleſs heart, and eke his martial fame; [ſhield;
His ſhining ſword, and eke his golden
The armour which incloſ'd his goodly frame; [wield,
How well he knew the ſhining ſword to
And make the haughty foe to his great proweſs yield.

"Oft the domeſticks, ſeated round the fire, [fright,
With ſtaring eyne, with look of timide
And hair erect, would tell of goblins dire,
And ſhadowy forms that ſtalk about at night. [light.)
(Chimeras vaine, and fancies weak and
They ſtart around, with looks of childiſh fear, [ſpright;
Expecting ſtraight to view ſome hideous
Eftſoons they fancy ſome dire phantome near, [vacant ſtare.
And gaze around the place with wild and

"Their fancy harroweth up a thouſand forms, [brain;
A thouſand frightfull phantomes of the
And, full of idle, falſe, and vaine alarms,
Their ſpeech no longer doth its power retain;
Still cloſer to the fire they draw amain,
Expecting ſoon ſome griſly form to ſpy;
As roars the wintry blaſt acroſs the plain,
They ſtart around aghaſt, with fearfull eye, [nigh.
Expecting to behold the grimly ſpectre

"But, ah! no grimly ſpectre doth appear,
Ne frightfull figure doth aſſert their ſight;—— [hear;
Nought but the howling of the wind they
Which doth diſturb the ſilence of the night:
Ne horride form, ne bony, griſly ſpright,
Enwrapt with winding ſheet, diſtain'd with gore, [fright;
Doth harrow up their ſoul, or cauſe af-
Nought can be heard, except the wintry roar, [ſhore."
Driving with furious rage along the dreary

One Sonnet ſhall alſo be copied:

"THE OCEAN.

"O thou that, in the meditative mind,
Inſpir'ſt ſuch awe, ſuch wonder, and de-
As on a hollow, rugged rock reclin'd, [light,
The ſtranger views thee from its towering height,
And ſees thy angry, ruſhing billows riſe,
Now mounting high, then ſinking deep again, [ſkies,
Then ſtarting up and mingling with the
Borne on the boſom of the ſounding main.

Again

Again repell'd, by mighty force they're thrown,
And fall again upon the yielding sea;
Till, actuated by a power unknown,
They sink in calm, and all is harmony.
No more in high majestic mountains toss'd,
In sweet delightful calm thy angry gusts are lost."

42. *The Pocket Peerage of* England, Scotland, *and* Ireland; *containing the Descent and present State of every Noble Family; with the extinct, forfeited, and dormant Titles of the Three Kingdoms. Also, general and particular Indexes; with the Arms emblazoned, and Mottoes translated. A new Edition. By* B. Longmate. 2 *vols.* 12*mo.* Baldwin, &c.

THE name of LONGMATE, as connected either with Peerage or Heraldry, has an hereditary claim to attention; and the present work bears testimony to the industry and talents of the Compiler. Some useful preliminary articles are prefixed: on the Institution and Manner of creating Peers; the Progress and Increase of Baronial Honours in England; the English and Irish Dignities conferred by each Sovereign; Degrees of Nobility; Privileges of Peers of Great Britain; Rules of Precedence; the Year of the Reign of the Sovereigns of England corresponding with the Year of Christ; Genealogical Descent of his Majesty from Egbert, &c. &c.

It is creditable to the age, that laborious researches of this description have been so favourably received as to require repeated Editions. The present work is corrected to Feb. 21, 1808.

One small inaccuracy might have been remedied: in a work where Precedence is important, the Bishops should have been placed in their proper series.

43. *Illustrations of* Shakspeare, *and of antient Manners; with Dissertations on the Clowns and Fools of* Shakspeare; *on the Collection of popular Tales intituled* Gesta Romanorum; *and on the* English *Morris Dance. By* Francis Douce. *The Engravings on Wood by* J. Berryman. 2 *vols. large* 8*vo.* Longman. 1807.

IF any proof were required of the estimation in which the Plays of Shakspeare are held by the Publick, it might be obtained through the medium of his Commentators, who are numerous beyond comparison, except in the single instance of the Holy Scriptures. Perhaps no subject frequently dilated on has produced so little advantage as the notes on Shakspeare's text. Blunders and misapprehensions, with silly conjectures, constitute the majority of them, taken in the aggregate. Fully convinced of the truth of this unfortunate circumstance, and anxious to obtain real information, the Literary World are led to hail the appearance of each new illustration, without always considering whether the Author is competent to the task of explaining obsolete words, remote customs and allusions, which must be the province of a complete Antiquary, and not that of a mere writer of smooth sentences, founded on superficial observation of the difficult passage; neither of the real learned man, who, wedded to the antient Classicks, thinks his native language beneath study or use beyond expressing the common wants of life. Sound judgment, a complete knowledge of the English tongue in the reigns between Henry VIII. and James I. and some conception of the manners of still more remote times, added to a good education, embellished with the dead languages,—such are the qualifications required to illustrate Shakspeare. Those, if we are not greatly mistaken, are possessed by Mr. Douce; from whose work, now before us, we shall endeavour to establish our opinion. That gentleman observed, in his Preface,

"The practice and also the necessity of explaining the writings of Shakspeare have already been so ably defended by former Commentators, that no other apology on the part of those who may elect to persevere in this kind of labour seems to be necessary than with regard to the qualifications of the writer. But as no one in this case perhaps ever thought, or at least should think, himself incompetent to the task assumed of instructing or amusing others, it may be as well, on the present occasion, to wave altogether such a common-place intrusion on the reader's time. It is enough to state that accident had given birth to a considerable portion of the following pages, and that design supplied the rest. The late Mr. Steevens had already, in a manner too careless for his own reputation, and abundantly too favourable for his friend, presented to public view such of the Author's remarks as were solely put together for the private use and consideration of that able Critick. The former wish of their Compiler has, with the present opportunity, been accomplished; that is, some of them withdrawn, and others, it is hoped, rendered less exceptionable."

Mr.

Mr. Douce divides the readers of Shakſpeare into three claſſes: the firſt referring to the notes as they read; the ſecond read the text through, and then conſult the commentator; and the third reject the explanations and conjectures *in toto*. Of thoſe he conſiders the ſecond the moſt rational.

"The laſt, with all their affectation, are probably the leaſt learned, but will undoubtedly remain ſo; and it may be juſtly remarked on this occaſion, in the language of the Writer who has beſt illuſtrated the principles of taſte, that "the pride of ſcience is always meek and humble, compared with the pride of ignorance." He who at this day can entirely comprehend the writings of Shakſpeare without the aid of a comment, and frequently of laborious illuſtration, may be ſaid to poſſeſs a degree of inſpiration almoſt commenſurate with that of the great Bard himſelf. Mr. Steevens has indeed ſummed up every neceſſary argument in his aſſertion, that, "if Shakſpeare is worth reading, he is worth explaining; and the reſearches uſed for ſo valuable and elegant a purpoſe merit the thanks of Genius and Candour, not the ſatire of Prejudice and Ignorance."

Perfectly coinciding with Mr. D. and including the illuſtrations of the four gentlemen mentioned by him in our minority of good Commentators, we tranſcribe the following paragraph of the Preface with pleaſure:

"The indefatigable exertions of Meſſieurs Steevens, Malone, Tyrwhitt, and Maſon, will ever be duly appreciated by the true and zealous admirers of Shakſpeare's pages. If the name of a celebrated Critick and Moraliſt be not included on this occaſion, it is becauſe he was certainly unſkilled in the knowledge of obſolete cuſtoms and expreſſions. His explanatory notes, therefore, are, generally ſpeaking, the moſt controvertible of any; but no future Editor will diſcharge his duty to the Publick who ſhall omit a ſingle ſentence of this Writer's maſterly Preface, or of his ſound and taſteful characters of the Plays of Shakſpeare."

The Author juſtly remarks, that all attempts at perfection in this purſuit muſt be fruitleſs, through the difficulty of aſcertaining where materials are to be found which will ſerve to ſolve doubts, as they may be caſually but not regularly obtained: he has therefore declared, p. ix, that

"One deſign of theſe volumes has been to augment the knowledge of our popular cuſtoms and antiquities; in which reſpect alone the Writings of Shakſpeare have ſuggeſted better hints, and furniſhed ampler materials, than thoſe of any one beſides. Other digreſſions too have been introduced, as it was conceived that they might operate in diminiſhing that tedium which uſually reſults from an attention to matters purely critical; and that whilſt there was almoſt a certainty of ſupplying ſome amuſement, there might even be a chance of conveying inſtruction. Sometimes there has been a neceſſity for ſtepping-in between two contending Criticks; and for ſhewing, as in the caſe of many other diſputes, that both parties are in the wrong."

Mr. D. ſeems to think ſome excuſe neceſſary for quoting paſſages from what Mr. Steevens called "books too mean to be formally quoted." In our opinion, no ſuch excuſe is required; when antient manners can in no other way be illuſtrated, it would be abſurd indeed to reject deſireable information becauſe it happens to be ſurrounded by contemptible authorſhip. Beſides, Mr. Steevens himſelf certainly uſed thoſe deſpiſed works with great advantage; a circumſtance which he ſeems to have forgotten. Mr. D. adds:

"With reſpect to what is often abſurdly denominated *black*-letter learning, the taſte which prevails in the preſent times for this ſort of reading, wherever true ſcholarſhip and a laudable curioſity are found united, will afford the beſt reply to the hypercriticiſms and impotent ſarcaſms of thoſe who, having from indolence or ignorance neglected to cultivate ſo rich a field of knowledge, exert the whole of their endeavours to depreciate its value. Are the earlier labours of our countrymen, and eſpecially the copious ſtores of information that enriched the long and flouriſhing reign of Elizabeth, to be rejected becauſe they are recorded in a particular typography?"

It is impoſſible that a reader poſſeſſed of common ſenſe ſhould do otherwiſe than reply in the negative to the above pertinent query; and we are much miſtaken if it has not ſome effect even on the perſons aimed at by it. Mr. Douce obviates the complaints of ſome Criticks, who aſſert that Shakſpeare has had too many Commentators, by the obſervation of another, that, "if every line of Shakſpeare's Plays were accompanied with a comment, every intelligent Reader would be indebted to the induſtry of him who produced it." Shakſpeare indeed is not more obſcure than contemporary Writers; but he is certainly much better worth illuſtrating.

"It

"It might be thought that in the following pages exemplifications of the ſenſes of words have been ſometimes unneceſſarily introduced where others had already been given; but this has only been done where the new ones were deemed of greater force and utility than the others, or where they were ſuppoſed to be really and intrinſically curious. Some of the notes will require that the *whole* of others which they advert to ſhould be examined in Mr. Steevens's edition; but theſe were not reprinted, as they would have occupied a ſpace much too unreaſonable."

Beſides this criticiſm, the Author introduces a particular and diſcriminative notice of the character of each Clown or Fool at the end of the play in which they appear, as thoſe perſonages are ſometimes of conſiderable importance in the plot. He farther obſerves,

"The diſſertations which accompany this work will, it is hoped, not be found miſplaced, nor altogether unintereſting. The ſubject of the firſt of them, though often introduced into former notes on the Plays of Shakſpeare and other Dramatic Writers, had been but partially and imperfectly illuſtrated. The *Geſta Romanorum*, to which *The Merchant of Venice* has been ſo much indebted for the conſtruction of its ſtory, had, it is true, been already diſſerted on by Mr. Warton with his accuſtomed elegance; but it will be found that he had by no means exhauſted the ſubject. The *Morris dance*, ſo frequently alluded to in our old plays, ſeemed to require and deſerve additional reſearches."

Mr. Douce next expreſſes a wiſh that future Editors may not attempt conjectural amendments of Shakſpeare's text, except when the error is really typographical; this wiſh is ſupported by citing the notes on Milton by Dr. Bentley, which fully demonſtrate the folly of good ſcholars, without the qualifications we have already pointed out, undertaking to explain obſolete words, and paſſages obſcured by the changes of the Engliſh language alone. He queries whether, in the above caſe, it would not be better to concentrate all that has been ſaid on particular paſſages, "or even to reduce it to a new form, to be referred to whenever neceſſary. Although the ſtrict reſtitution of the old orthography is not meant to be inſiſted on, nor would indeed accommodate the generality of readers, there are many inſtances in which it ſhould be ſtated in the notes; and ſuch will occur to every ſkilful Editor." He farther thinks that every word or paſſage introduced into Shakſpeare's text as ſubſtitutes for the original ſhould be marked by Italicks, and aſſigned to the Editor to whom they belong, with their reaſons for the alteration. "The mention of variations in the old copies muſt of courſe be left to an Editor's diſcretion. No diſparagement is meant to the memory or talents of one of the greateſt of men, when a proteſt is here entered againſt "the text of Dr. Johnſon."—Mr. Douce concludes his well-written and judicious Preface with ſaying, "It is to be regretted that all editions of Shakſpeare, as well as of other dramatic Writers, have not marginal references to the acts and ſcenes of each play. Thoſe of Bell and Stockdale are, in this reſpect, pre-eminently uſeful. The time and trouble that would be ſaved in conſulting them would be very conſiderable."

Mr. Steevens's laſt edition of Shakſpeare, publiſhed by himſelf in 1793, in 15 vols. 8vo, was preferred in compiling the work now under conſideration, "to which the pages cited refer;" but the acts and ſcenes of the plays are ſpecified, to facilitate a reference to other editions. *(To be continued.)*

44. *The Hiſtory of* Market-Harborough, *in* Leiceſterſhire, *and its Vicinity. By* W. Harrod, *Author of* Stamford, Manſfield, &c.

"On vent'rous wing in queſt of FAME I go,
"And leave the gaping multitude below."

Printed by the Author; and ſold in London *by* Wilkie *and* Robinſon. 8vo. 6s.

THE Reader who is perfectly acquainted with Mr. Harrod, or has peruſed his Hiſtory either of *Stamford* or of *Manſfield*, will naturally expect to find, in the preſent volume, much uſeful information, ſtrong good ſenſe, and no ſmall alloy of eccentricity. Nor will ſuch an expectation be diſappointed. To thoſe who know not the Author, we recommend, if they ſhould paſs through *Market Harborough*, a viſit to its jolly and facetious Hiſtorian, whom they will find an honeſt, civil, and intelligent Printer and Bookſeller:

If to his ſhare ſome trivial errors fall,
Look at *the man*—and you'll forget them all.

The more eſſential parts of the Hiſtory are founded on the authentic documents

cuments collected by Mr. Nichols in his *magnum opus*; enlarged, as far as relates to modern times, by the local situation of Mr. Harrod, who, as a native of Harborough, recognizes the scenes of "boyish days," and dwells with pleasure on recent improvements; nor, as a conscientious, independent man, does he scruple to point out the existing nuisances and imperfections.

"I assure my Readers that neither pains nor expence have been spared to render this work as entertaining as the subject will admit; for, as mere antiquarian matter might to some prove dry, I have grafted many anecdotes upon it, and frequently departed also from the gravity with which such subjects are usually treated—in short, I have journeyed many a mile in search of materials, panting after Fame with the ardour of a Poet labouring for Immortality. What kind of reception my book will meet with is a secret of which I am not yet in possession; but shall, no doubt, very soon, as there are but a few hours between me and criticism." *Preface.*

"Harborough is a very neat well-built town, crowned by THE ELMS, the much-envied residence of W. F. Major, Esq.; consisting chiefly of one principal street, 560 yards in length, on a gentle declivity, the fall of ground in that space being 24 feet. It is seated on the banks of the river Welland, which takes its rise from a spring under the parsonage-house at Sibbertoft, and feeds two or three ponds in the garden, dividing the counties of Leicester and Northampton. From the spirit of building in the last 20 years it has been considerably improved, not forgetting the Workhouse, which is very much enlarged; a very extensive Brewery has been erected by Mr. Smith on the South edge of the river: we had also to boast of, till very lately, an elegant Carpet Manufactory. Several good houses have been built near the town, the principal of which is the neat residence of P. O. Adams, Esq. on the left as you enter the town from Leicester.—On the bridge are placed two Hydra-headed obstacles for preventing carriages passing over it in the time of low water; they certainly do answer that purpose, but have also the bad property of affrighting horses, and putting their riders in bodily fear; for I have seen many instances of it in our rosy-faced farmers spurring their proud coursers in vain to pass the bridge, on their returning home from market, "inspired with wine or viler liquors." Surely these obstacles might be converted into more familiar objects, such as a gate, &c.—On the foot-path of the pleasanteft walk near the town, on the road to Kettering, the posts and rails erected thereon are so placed that, to use the language of the Psalmist, 'those who have eaten and worshiped' have no chance of entering, but must walk on the highway,—although they be choaked with dust."

Philip Earl of *Harborough*, for whom the Author devoutly prays, has since paid the debt of Nature (LXXVII. 1181).

A copious list is given of persons buried in the cemetery of St. Mary in Arden; and an Epitaph, intended for the Author's "worthy Parents."

"WILLIAM HARROD, Printer,
and, for many years,
Master of the Grammar School,
in Harborough,
died the 4th day of December, 1805,
aged Seventy and Five:
DEBORAH, his wife,
who is placed over him,
died August 27th, 1806, aged 83.
Death has not deprived my Father of the
love of his Wife; for, the very same
Earth which lay heavy upon
him, now lieth upon her.
Sic Eo, sic Ibis, sic Imus, Ibitis, Ibunt.
WILLIAM, their eldeft Son,
penned this Memorial."

"In this cemetery are the remains of the late Mr. Smith, a baker, of this place, who died 1801, aged 100, for whom there is no memorial. He spent much of his time on the banks of the Welland, and used to boast of his never losing a good fish, owing to the uncommon strength of his tackle. Some years ago the Welland was well stocked with pike, perch, chub, roach, dace, gudgeon, and eels, equal to any in the kingdom; but now, alas! not only the fish are choaked, but the river also! for its waters are shallow, and so overgrown with rushes as, in moft parts of it, to be *inftabilis tellus, innabilis unda.*"

A brief account is subjoined of remarkable seats and towns in the vicinity; amongst which, those of Holt, Gumley, Dingley, Kelmarsh, Langton, &c. are particularly distinguished.

"*Dingley* is a pleasant village, seated on a hill, about two miles from Harborough, in which are a few good houses, the principal of which is the Hall, the residence of J. P. Hungerford, Esq. in a park well stored with game: this very respectable Gentleman, it is well known, represented the county of Leicester in several parliaments. In the church is a very handsome altar-piece, by Turner, of our Saviour breaking bread. An organ has lately been erected in this church, which, I am informed, was built by the present

preſent very worthy and ingenious Rector. On a neat mural monument in the South aile is an elegant Latin inſcription, informing the few who can read it that it is erected to the memory of the late Rev. Edward Griffin, rector of Dingley and Tormarton, Glouceſterſhire. He was a ſtrenuous advocate of the Chriſtian Religion, which ſhone out in all his actions; a man of erudition; a ſociable and cheerful friend and companion; and admired for a moſt pleaſing urbanity of manners. He was ſnatched away by a lingering illneſs, to the great grief of his relatives and a numerous acquaintance, in 1777, aged 56."

"The village of *Gumley* is pleaſantly ſituated near to the Union Canal. Gumley Hall belongs to Joſeph Cradock, Eſq. It is unfiniſhed; but there are ſome good rooms in it, particularly a library, which contains many very valuable editions of the Claſſicks. Gumley has long been famous for its fox-earths. Lord Spencer and Mr. Meynell uſed frequently to hunt here; but theſe hunts of late years have changed their maſters. Mr. Meynell firſt gave up the Quorndon hounds to Lord Sefton, then to Lord Foley. Mr. Aſhton Smith is now their maſter."

"*Kelmarſh*, the ſeat of the late William Hanbury, Eſq. is ſituated on the turnpike-road, about ten miles on this ſide Northampton, and ſeven from Harborough; the houſe is built of brick, ornamented with ſtone, with two wings; the drawing-room or ſaloon is very large on the Weſt front, and is fitted up in a moſt elegant ſtyle; the view from it commands a fine piece of water; the library contains many valuable books, and ſome curious antiques; the gardens, with pinery and greenhouſe, are very extenſive; the grounds are well laid out; the whole forming a very commodious and handſome country reſidence."

When this volume comes to a ſecond edition, we recommend to Mr. Harrod to draw his pen over a few ſlippant reflections; which may well be ſpared, without any loſs to his own fame, or the regret of his readers.

43. *Obſervations on the Riſe and Progreſs of the Medical Art in the* Britiſh *Empire; containing Remarks on Medical Literature, and a View of a* Bibliographia Medicinæ Britannicæ. *By* William Royſton, *Eſq. Apothecary Extraordinary to his Royal Highneſs the Duke of* Clarence. 8vo. Callow.

THIS is a very elegant and intereſting little treatiſe, giving us the *proſpectus* of an important *deſideratum* in Medical Literature; and we perfectly agree with the ingenious and ſcientific Author, that, "if health is a bleſſing, a regular and clear arrangement of the vaſt maſs of materials that afford inſtruction for its preſervation or reſtoration will be a *deſideratum* in which the whole of the human race muſt be intereſted." We have no heſitation in ſaying that Mr. Royſton is as likely to fill up this *grand outline*, with as much ability and ſkill, both of *manner and matter*, as any of the medical tribe; for his "Obſervations" are given with clearneſs, energy, and an obvious knowledge of his ſubject; the great intention of which is, as he informs us, "to compoſe a *Catalogue raiſonnée* of its Medical Works, beginning with the earlieſt printed books, and ending with the year 1800; and, by a ſcientific claſſification of theſe works, with an analytical arrangement of the materials which they contain, to furniſh a comprehenſive concordance of theoretical and practical knowledge. At the end of his Obſervations, the whole of which we unreſervedly recommend, the Author invites the communications of the liberal and learned by an addreſs which, in juſtice to him, and in the hope of aſſiſting his *deſign*, we ſhall preſent in his own words.

"To men ſo well informed as thoſe of the medical profeſſion of the Britiſh Empire it ſeems unneceſſary to mention the difficulties encountered, and the time and labour required, in compiling a moderately correct *Bibliotheca* of its Medical Books; or to point out any particular objects of enquiry. Anxious, however, to make the *Bibliographia Medicinæ Britannicæ* worthy a ſubject ſo intereſting to the Medical Faculty, Mr. Royſton requeſts that thoſe gentlemen who are diſpoſed to aſſiſt his deſign will direct a part of their enquiries to the early times of Medical Hiſtory in this country, comprehending, perhaps, all that period between the landing of the Romans and the founding of the College of Phyſicians in London; to Theſes written by Engliſhmen at Foreign Univerſities ſoon after the revival of Literature; to ſcarce books and MSS.; to the firſt appearance of particular diſeaſes in Great Britain; and to biographical notices of profeſſional men, whoſe hiſtory has eſcaped the attention, or has not fallen within the plan, of Freind and Aikin. Convinced that a *Bibliographia Medicinæ Britannicæ* IS A NATIONAL WORK, in which every member of the Medical Faculty of the Britiſh Empire is intereſted, not only on the principle of ſcientific

ſcientific improvement, but from a ſpirit of PATRIOTISM, Mr. Royſton has no reluctance to ſolicit aſſiſtance, no heſitation in believing that aſſiſtance will be cheerfully given. Thoſe gentlemen who have the means and the inclination to ſupply him with information, either by a relation of facts, deſcription of books, anecdotes, biographical and hiſtorical reports, or by critical remarks on his plan, are requeſted to tranſmit their communications to his reſidence in Prince's-ſtreet, Cavendiſh-ſquare, London; or to Mr. Callow, Medical Bookſeller, Crown-court, Soho."

46. *Practical Obſervations on the* Radix Rhataniæ, *or* Rhatany Root, *a Production of* Peru. *By* R. Reece, *M. D.* &c. 12mo. 2s. Longman and Co.

THIS Eſſay is the production of an ingenious Phyſician, to whom we are indebted for "The Medical Guide," which has met with a very flattering reception from the Publick. Dr. Reece deſerves no leſs praiſe for the preſent eſſay, which is bringing forward to public notice an active remedy, as a ſubſtitute for the Peruvian Bark. This remedy is named the Rhatany Root; and it is the more neceſſary, the Doctor obſerves, ſince, of late years, the Peruvian Bark is not found equal in quality to what it was on its firſt introduction into practice. The preſent medicine came by chance into Dr. R's hands; and, though uſed in the diſtrict of Lima for a number of years, it was totally unknown as a medicine in this country. Dr. Reece very properly ſubjected it to a ſet of experiments in his own practice; and, having aſcertained its efficacy in a variety of diſeaſes, he then made it public in a periodical work, by inſerting a ſhort account of it. He has now collected, in the preſent eſſay, the various teſtimonies he has received from the Faculty in its favour, and given a regular view of its nature, qualities, and the various forms in which it may be preſcribed. His eſſay, therefore, cannot fail to be highly intereſting; and we ſhall preſent our Readers with his deſcription of this new remedy.

"The part in which the medical qualities reſide is of the ſize of a gooſe's quill, which ramify in the ſame manner as the Madder Root, the cortical part, in which its ſenſible qualities predominate, is very thick, and breaks ſhort, and is reſinous. The ligneous part is tough and fibrous, and ſomewhat mucilaginous. — Senſible Qualities: On being ſlightly maſticated, the root diſcovers a very grateful aſtringency, which leaves a laſting impreſſion on the palate, and is ſlightly aromatic and bitter, and very productive of extractive matter. Theſe qualities are imparted, as well as its colouring matter, both to cold and boiling water, and to proof ſpirit. The tincture made with brandy approaches very nearly to the flavour of Port wine. Theſe properties ſhew that, as a medicine, it reſembles more the Bark or Cinchona than the Rubia Tinctorum. The decoction and infuſion precipitate alſo a greater proportion of Tannin than the ſame preparations of the Cinchona; and an ink is formed by either with the Sulphate of Iron. With reſpect to its tinctures, that made with rectified ſpirit of wine taſtes both bitter and aſtringent, and is ſlightly aromatic. So ſtrongly alſo is it impregnated with the reſinous principle, that on the addition of water it becomes turbid. Proof ſpirit equally extracts its reſin and the gum."

47. *Information and Remarks on the preſent State of the Debtor and Creditor Laws, under the following Heads: 1. Of Arreſt and Bail; 2. Of Pleadings, Judgments, Writs of Error, and Executions; 3 Of the Bankrupt Laws; 4. Contempts of Court, and Attachments in Equity; 5. Of Crown Debtors, and Damages for Adultery, Aſſault, Defamation, and other Perſonal Injuries; 6. Of Priſons and Priſoners generally; and the Ends of Impriſonment for Debt; and, 7. On the Inefficacy of partial Inſolvent Acts; and propoſed Outlines of a more general Remedy, conſiſtent with Public Juſtice and individual Right. By a Barriſter.* 8vo.

IT is almoſt ſuperfluous to ſay that the Debtor and Creditor Laws have perplexed the ableſt heads in this kingdom; and that, with full conſciouſneſs of the abuſes which exiſt and are in ſome degree protected by theſe laws, it has hitherto been found impoſſible to introduce a ſuitable and permanent remedy. There is, however, no reaſon to deſpair of ſuch a remedy. *Nolumus Leges Angliæ mutari*, is a favourite maxim and a ſafe rule. We have always been tardy in touching what are conſidered as fundamentals in our Conſtitution; and we are properly jealous of innovation; but where long experience proves that defects and abuſes exiſt, defects muſt be ſupplied, and abuſes rectified. At this moment, if we miſtake not, ſome of our ableſt Law Authorities are turning their thoughts to ſuch an amelioration of the

the Debtor and Creditor Laws as may protect the Publick from the consequences of fraud or credulity; and the Author of the pamphlet now before us has a fair claim on the attention of the Publick, from the clearneſs and moderation of his propoſals, and the many inſtances he has collected in proof of exiſting abuſes. He has taken a comprehenſive range; and no topick connected with his main ſubject remains untouched. Perhaps, however, if he had abridged the hiſtorical and technical part of his work, it would have been more acceptable to the majority of the Publick; nor do we think he has acted a judicious part in copying the language of men who ſeem to be unfriendly to impriſonment for debt altogether, and who, without any recolleſtion of what brought them into that ſituation, are too apt to aſſume the language of virtuous ſuffering. We acknowledge that all pity and all relief are due to *unfortunate* debtors in gaol; but the proof of their deſerving that character muſt firſt be brought. No human diſcernment can divide the ſheep from the goats in the King's Bench.

Our Author is more ſatisfactory in his remarks on the Bankrupt Laws, which, we believe, every Commiſſioner, every Creditor, and every Bankrupt, will unite in thinking do ſtand in need of elucidation. Elſe why ſo many trials to explain them, and why ſo many queſtions to determine when a man becomes a bankrupt, or when he ceaſes to be one? With no leſs good ſenſe, our Author demonſtrates the inefficacy of partial Inſolvent Acts; which, indeed, we have ever conſidered as feeble attempts to remedy the radical inefficacy of the Laws reſpecting Debtor and Creditor; and he concludes with the outlines of a Plan or Courſe to be taken with Debtors; which, if we underſtand it right, amounts to making them Bankrupts, and liable to be releaſed on delivering up their effects for the benefit of their Creditors. It differs, however, from the uſual courſe of Bankruptcy, in being provided with more guards againſt fraud or concealment; and, upon the whole, is deſerving of the conſideration of thoſe who have ſtudied, or are diſpoſed to ſtudy, this very intricate branch of Juriſprudence.

48. *Stenography; or, A New Syſtem of Short-Hand; included in a Single Page, and illuſtrated by Eleven Engravings. By* George Nicholſon. 12mo.

ALL we can venture to ſay of this new Syſtem, and it is ſaying a great deal, is, that in point of general legibility, ſimplicity, and ſhortneſs, it appears to have the advantage of its predeceſſors. The ingenious Author has, indeed, demonſtrated this, by proving that his method requires a ſmaller number of ſtrokes than any former; and he has elucidated the practice very fully by eleven engravings, very neatly executed by Mr. Bye of Clerkenwell.

The advantages of Stenography are too numerous to require demonſtration; and we muſt therefore welcome every attempt to facilitate the acquiſition of ſo uſeful an accompliſhment.

49. *Four Heroic Epiſtles of* Ovid. *Tranſlated into* Engliſh *Verſe.* 12mo.

THIS Author "confeſſes that he had rather (with all humility be it ſaid) be thought to make Ovid ſpeak in good Engliſh, as he really has done in elegant Latin, than as it may be ſuppoſed he would have ſpoken had he lived in theſe times." It is no doubt difficult to know how Ovid would have ſpoken "in theſe times;" and the difficulty is not likely to be removed by ſuch lines as the following:

"Thus may I doat, while with forbidden fires
Your heart perchance a foreign love inſpires;
Me-you deſcribe a fond and ruſtic fool,
And only fit "to teaze the houſewife's wool;"
Periſh the thought, to ſcattering winds a prey,
Nor free thy courſe, and willing be thy ſtay!
Me from my widow'd bed my angry fire
With threats inceſſant urges to retire,
And chides the endleſs cauſes that I feign.
Still let him urge, and chide me ſtill in vain;
Thine am I ſtill, and thine will ever be,
Penelope, Ulyſſes, *wife to thee!*"

50. *The Firſt Part of the Pronouncing Spelling Book; containing a Number of Rules for Spelling, exemplified by Spelling Leſſons, placed progreſſively according to their Difficulty; and divided agreeably to the Recommendation of Dr.* Lowth, *as they are naturally divided in accurate Pronunciation; intended, jointly with the Second Part, as an Introduction to the Elements of the* Engliſh *Language. By Mrs.* Wilmhurſt. 12mo.

IN this Spelling-book monoſyllables

are

are not first inserted and then words of two syllables, which is the common practice, but the words are arranged according to their supposed difficulty to young learners. This plan which has been tried in a private seminary, deserves to be more extensively introduced; and we are sorry that its being accidentally mislaid prevented us from recommending it sooner.

51. *Parsing Lessons, containing the Rules of Syntax, exemplified by appropriate Lessons under each Rule; with an Index, containing all the Parts of Speech in the different Lessons unparsed. By* James Giles, *Master of the Free School,* Gravesend. 12mo.

ANOTHER useful instructor, to whom we have to apologize for delay; but books of this description have multiplied upon us in such a manner, within these few years, that we cannot avoid getting into arrears. Mr. Giles's method seems to us admirably adapted for mothers who undertake the instruction of their children, or other persons who have taken up the business of teaching before they have quite done with learning. At the same time it forms the best encomium on the practice of Mr. Giles's school, and is well calculated to impress grammatical accuracy on young memories.

52. *The Manners of the antient* Israelites; *containing an Account of their peculiar Customs, Ceremonies, Laws, Polity, Religion, Sects, Arts, and Trades, &c. &c. Written in* French, *by* Claude Fleury. *The whole much enlarged from the principal Writers on* Jewish *Antiquities. By* A. Clarke. *Second Edition.* 12mo.

THIS production of the Abbé Fleury was first introduced to the English Publick by Mr. Farneworth about fifty years ago; and is now reprinted, and very greatly improved, by the learned Editor of the Bibliographical Dictionary. Mr. Clarke's improvements, indeed, render it almost a new work, the fourth part being entirely his, and a very necessary appendage to the labours of the Abbé Fleury. We can add nothing to the merit of this work more expressive of its usefulness than what Bishop Horne advanced: "This little book contains a concise, pleasing, and just account of the manners, customs, laws, polity, and religion, of the Israelites. It is an excellent Introduction to the reading of the Old Testament, and should be put into the hands of every young person." Mr. Clarke has prefixed a very excellent Life of Fleury.

53. *A Letter to the Chairman of the* East India *Company, on the Danger of interfering in the Religious Opinions of the Natives of* India; *and on the Views of the* British *and Foreign Bible Society, as directed to* India. *By Mr.* Twining. 8vo.

54. *An Address to the Chairman of the* East India *Company; occasioned by Mr.* Twining's *Letter to that Gentleman, on the Danger of interfering in the Religious Opinions of the Natives of* India, &c. *By the Rev.* John Owen, *M. A. Curate of* Fulham, *and one of the gratuitous Secretaries of the* British *and Foreign Bible Society.*

55. *Observations on the present State of the* East India *Company; with Prefatory Remarks on the alarming Intelligence lately received from* Madras. *Third Edition. By Major* Scott Waring.

56. *Mr.* Owen's *Pamphlet, Third Edition. To which is added, a Postscript, containing brief Strictures on the Preface to "Observations on the present State of the* East India *Company."*

57. *A few cursory Remarks on Mr.* Twining's *Letter to the Chairman of the* East India *Company. By a Member of the* British *and Foreign Bible Society.* 8vo.

58. *Two Letters to the Proprietors of* East India *Stock; occasioned by Mr.* Twining's *late Letter to the Chairman, and by Major* Scott Waring's *Observations on the State of* India, &c.

59. *A Letter to the President of the Board of Controul, on the Propagation of* Christianity *in* India. *To which are added, Hints to those concerned in sending Missionaries thither.* 8vo.

WE have classed these pamphlets together, as relating to the same subject, a short but smart contest excited by Mr. Twining's Letter, in which he appears to have been alarmed without necessity. But fear amplifies danger; and Mr. Twining, perhaps with very justifiable intentions, so far mistook the designs of the British and Foreign Bible Society as to see more danger in the exportation of the Holy Scriptures than in the invasion of Buonaparte's myriads. He sees, also, something in missions which is very alarming, although he may have heard that missions have been sent to India, by one or other class of Christian Powers, for the last two hundred years. He may likewise have heard (at least he ought to have known) that the Society for propagating Christian Knowledge has been

been patronized by the wiſeſt and beſt men of this country for above a century. Why then ſo ſuddenly dread any attempts to the ſame purpoſe, or ſuppoſe that it is the intention of any claſs of men here to *force* the natives of India from their prejudices, or to employ any other means than thoſe which have been ſo long, peaceably at leaſt, if not ſucceſsfully employed?

To diſpel Mr. Twining's fears, as well as to counteract what influence may accompany his pamphlet, Mr. Owen addreſſes the Chairman in a clear, argumentative, and well-written letter; in which he proves that Mr. Twining's aſſertions are as vague as his apprehenſions are ill-grounded. In his third edition (for Mr. O's pamphlet has had the rapid ſale which it deſerved) he has added a Poſtſcript, in refutation of Major Scott's aſſertion, that the mutiny at Vellore was a religious mutiny, and of his propoſal for the "immediate recall of every Engliſh Miſſionary, and a prohibition to all perſons dependent on the Company from giving aſſiſtance to the tranſlation or circulation of the Holy Scriptures." This propoſal indeed is ſo prepoſterous as to require leſs powers of argument than Mr. Owen employs; for what does it imply, but that, after forty years enquiry into all the abuſes, peculations, and crimes, which have endangered our poſſeſſions in India, including the ſeven years trial of Mr. Haſtings, it is now diſcovered that the exportation of a few clergymen armed with Bibles is likely to coſt us the whole Britiſh dominions in the Eaſt?

The other pamphlets we have enumerated are not without their merit, although we are inclined to conſider Mr. Owen as the principal champion on the ſide of Chriſtianity. The controverſy ſeems now at an end; and we have no inclination to revive it, unleſs it ſhould take a different ſhape.

60. A Sermon, preached in the Cathedral Church of St. Paul, *before the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor, the Worſhipful the Aldermen, the Recorder, the Sheriffs, and the Common Council of the City of* London, *on the Seventeenth of* February, 1808, *being the Day appointed by his Majeſty to be obſerved as a General Faſt. By the Rev.* C. J. Baines, *M. A. Chaplain to the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor.* 4to. Wilſon.

IN commenting on Iſaiah lviii. 1, the Preacher takes occaſion to obſerve, that

"It was uſual among the Antients, previous to their undertaking any enterprize of moment, to ſupplicate, by ſincere prayer, the favourable interpoſition of their gods, and to endeavour to ſooth and appeaſe their indignation, by offering a ſolemn ſacrifice. Among the Jewiſh people this cuſtom was uniformly preſerved; for they never went forth to battle but they faſted and wept, in order that they might move the compaſſion of the Almighty, and induce Jehovah, their protector, to go forth with their armies." ... "Various proofs might be extracted from Holy Writ to prove that the people of the Jews conſtantly reſorted to faſting and prayer, in their afflictions, to move the compaſſion of the God of their fathers; but in no book of the Prophets is there a more ſatisfactory and ample deſcription of a Faſt, that is well pleaſing in the ſight of the King of Kings and Lord of Lords, than in that chapter of Iſaiah from which I have choſen my text."

"It has been the cuſtom to paint the age in which we live in more frightful and diſguſting colours than the times which have paſſed by. Whether the aſſertion be true or falſe, is not for us to determine; but it muſt be confeſſed that coloſſal ſtrides have in many inſtances been made in the progreſs of vice. Amongſt the higher orders of ſociety, Gaming ſtill maintains its domination—and the Adulterer walks unabaſhed, though admoniſhed by our Judges, and puniſhed, if not corrected, by our Juries. But the manner in which our Sabbaths are profaned mark in ſuch legible characters that "he who runneth may read" the turpitude of modern times. Scarcely can the venerable hand of Authority preſerve this holy day from the impious inroads of what are termed faſhionable amuſements."... "In the greater portion of the people, I mean thoſe that compoſe the lower ranks of life, the deviation from the morals of their forefathers is, unfortunately, moſt apparent throughout the kingdom. Formerly the huſbandman went out to his labour until the evening, and on his return, with his well-earned wages, ſolaced his family, and diſpelled all their cares. Health and content were his lot, and a manly independence his boaſt. But now idleneſs and debauchery conſume the day of the peaſant, and at the end of the week he ſcruples not to demand as a right what the Legiſlature of his country intended for his ſupport in the hour of ſickneſs, and refuge in the time of old age; thus ſadly proving that, though he will not dig, yet he is not aſhamed to beg. Whilſt that noble independence of character laſted, the well-being of the Country was in a man-

ner

ner upheld; for he who hesitated to accept what he did not earn by the sweat of his brow was least likely, without a struggle, to abandon his rights. But the man who strives not to avoid poverty, depending upon the means of others for support, it is highly probable, would, in the hour of danger, compromise his honour, and sacrifice the welfare and liberties of his Country, in order that he might bask in undisturbed idleness and profligacy, under the fostering hand of a wealthy protector. This evil is not to be attributed to any physical alteration in the constitution of man, but to the manner in which the poor are nurtured—for education they seldom have any. At an early age they enter upon the grand theatre of the world, with scarce any principles of right or wrong; and soon finding that to attain an honest livelihood they must follow the ways of industry, they either rush into criminal pursuits, and swell the catalogue of offenders against the laws, or follow that course that at length re-conducts them to the parish-workhouse, from which they set out. Some means should be speedily devised, to stay the progress of this corrosive disease; for, if strong measures are not promptly resorted to, the very vitals of the Nation will soon be undermined and utterly destroyed; and the most efficacious remedy is only to be found in extending education to the poor. I mean such an education as may point out to them the several duties they owe to God, their neighbour, and themselves; and the rich among us must co-operate in this glorious work and labour of love, by being exemplary in their conduct; for, without they retrace their steps, and evince a virtuous carriage and behaviour, all attempts to retrieve the poor man from the error of his way must and will prove altogether nugatory and vain."

"It might be expected, by some among you, that I should on this occasion mention, in terms of horror and disgust, the Enemy of my Country; but I shall abstain from all attempts to reproach and vilify the conduct of him whom the evidence both of time and facts fully proves it is not in our power to correct or amend. To his own Master he standeth or falleth; that Master who will, in due season, "render to every man according to his deeds." It is sufficient for me, this day, to shew that his power is mighty, and that he has boasted "that he would burn up our borders, and kill our young men with the sword, and dash the sucking children against the ground, and make our infants as a prey, and our virgins as a spoil." In all his enterprizes he has hitherto been successful. The most potent confederacies against him have been but as a rope of sand; and the best appointed and best-disciplined armies have neither disarranged his plans, nor retarded his progress:—The crimson wing of Conquest has ever "fanned his banners;" and the fall, devastation, and ruin of heretofore mighty States have proved the policy of his measures, and the irresistible power of his arms. In the celerity of his marches "he seems not to touch the ground;" and by the promptitude and decision with which he executes his projects he defies and surmounts all impediments. If ever he is checked in his career, he appears, like the giant in the fable, to arise with fresh energy, and redoubled vigour, to the renewal of the contest. With this foe we are now engaged; and upon the favourable termination of the warfare, more depends than England ever had at stake before. Not only are we left alone to contend with our antient Enemy, but the whole of the Continent of Europe is by threats and artifice stimulated into a combination against us—the only Nation that opposes a barrier to the overweening ambition of France. In this momentous crisis we should turn to our God, and, throwing ourselves upon his mercy, acknowledge the crying sins of this land, and seek pardon for our numerous iniquities and transgressions."

61. *Familiar Address to a Class of Female Pupils, on the Conclusion of a Course of various Reading.* By Tho. Broadhurst.

THIS "Familiar Essay, printed solely for the use of his Pupils," is inscribed by Mr. Broadhurst "to the Parents and Guardians of those Young Ladies who have been placed under the Writer's care, and that of his Wife; as well as to many other Friends, who have kindly interested themselves in behalf of their domestic Establishment of Education;" and it deserves their most serious attention.

After a brief survey of the various departments of knowledge which his pupils have traversed, and of the information which they had gained, or might have gained during that period, he dismisses them with some excellent advice for their conduct in life; and thus concludes:

"Never be deterred from the pursuit of knowledge by the groundless notion that the possession of it will render you disagreeable to others. If, together with the attainment of knowledge, you cultivate the virtues peculiarly becoming to your sex, such as gentleness and modesty, good nature and discretion, you will rise proportionally high in the estimation of the respectable and the rational part of Society,

ciety, in whatever light those vain and frivolous characters, which are always floating on its surface, may regard you. "It is not," Miss Hamilton very judiciously observes *, "by a careful cultivation of all the faculties, by extensive knowledge, or classical learning, that women are in danger of being led from the duties of their proper sphere. No; it is from the silly vanity which is a consequence of the partial cultivation of the intellectual powers; from false associations, which annex ideas of importance to what is trifling and insignificant, and which connect ideas of glory with the silly admiration of fools and coxcombs, that the mind is effectually perverted."—I cherish the fond hope that you will carefully avoid so fatal an abuse of the means of improvement which you have happily enjoyed. For to what other purposes than those of virtue and good conduct ought superior advantages of education to be applied? and of what value will the utmost attainments in knowledge, or the most engaging accomplishments, be regarded in the eye of Reason or of Heaven, if they are not accompanied by higher religious and moral qualifications; if they do not render you more amiable as daughters, wives, or mothers, as well as more distinguished and more exemplary in all the other important relations of social life? May you receive this parting advice, my dear pupils, as the dictate of the truest friendship! It is not more expressive of my own than it is in unison with the sentiments of her whose labours have been unweariedly employed in adorning your minds and forming your manners; and from whose affectionate attentions and maternal admonitions you have derived advantages upon which it becomes not me to lavish encomiums, yet which I believe you will not be reluctant to acknowledge have not been small. Believe me when I declare to you, that when you are removed from our immediate care, and ushered into the world, we shall both of us feel not less interested in your respectability and welfare than we have hitherto done. It will then appear what benefit you will have derived from the anxious pains which have been uniformly taken to promote your intellectual and moral improvement. Great will be the satisfaction which we shall most assuredly receive from finding that we have not been solicitous for you in vain; and that in whatever stations you are destined to move you are revered for your piety, admired for your prudence, and beloved for your humility and goodness."

* "Letters upon Education."

62. *The Spirit of the Public Journals for* 1807. *Being an impartial Selection of the most ingenious Essays and Jeu d' Esprits that appear in the Newspapers and other Publications. With Explanatory Notes, and Anecdotes of many of the Persons alluded to.* Ridgway, 12mo, 6s.

THIS is an annual Publication, which we have before occasionally noticed, and which has the merit of collecting into one body those several detached pieces of wit or humour, which almost every one is at times inclined to cut out or transcribe from the daily prints. Without respect to party, the *Ins* and the *Outs* are here alternately introduced, to laugh at each other, and entertain the publick; and occasionally public Follies are ridiculed, and public Vices reprobated.

Sometimes, though rarely, original articles are introduced; one instance of which, in the present volume, is thus introduced:

"The Editor has again to return thanks to his very worthy and much-respected friend Mr. Moser, for the chearful promptitude with which he met a request, that this work might a second time commence with a Dramatic Piece from his pen. It must be a gratification to all Mr. M.'s friends to observe, that he can so pleasantly unbend his mind in those short intervals, which the more important and fatiguing duties of a judicial station, in one of the most populous districts of the town, can be supposed to afford a man scrupulous in discharging a sacred trust to the satisfaction of his honour and conscience."

Mr. Moser's performance, which is intituled, "The best Heart in the World: a Dramatic Sketch, in two Acts," exhibits a knowledge of men and manners, and possesses literary merit.

The "Spirit of the Journals" has now stood the test of eleven years; and is creditable both to the taste and to the industry of the Compiler.

63. *Popular Objections to the Established Church, stated in a Letter to our Neighbours.* Burditt, 12mo, 2d.

THIS little tract, dated "*Olney, March* 14," under the pretext of being "written merely in consequence of an unprovoked attack," is an outrageous Philippic against the very vitals of the Established Church; and the smallness of its price, while it makes it more mischievous, unfortunately renders it more

more likely to be looked over unnoticed by those who would otherwise expose the doctrines contained in it. It is evidently intended to be industriously circulated among *the people*; and is certainly, from its condensation, and popular style, well contrived for the purpose.

The avowed intention of the Letter-writer is, "to present some of the permanent objections which the Dissenters have to the Establishment;" and they are thus strongly stated:

"We object to the Church of England as by law established, because we conceive it to be,—Unwarrantable in its Authority,—Oppressive and degrading to its Ministers,—Injurious to the People,—Trifling in its Ceremonies,—and Incongruous in its Offices."

"It is *unwarrantable* in its Authority: Because we find no such Church, or its ceremonies, or offices, mentioned in the Scriptures, which we, and all Protestants, who profess the name of Christ, declare to be the only rule of our *faith* and *practice*. In the Scriptures we find no prescribed form of prayer for public worship, no such service as *Confirmation*, no form for the burial of the dead, nor directions when we are to *sit*, *stand*, or *kneel*; no such ceremonies mentioned as, *signing with a Cross in Baptism*, *kneeling* at the Lord's Supper, or *bowing towards the East*; unless indeed in Ezekiel's Chamber of Imagery, where, in describing the Heathen abominations, he found among others, between the *porch* and the *altar*, about 25 men, who were bowing with their faces towards the East, worshipping the sun."—"It is *oppressive* and *degrading* to its Ministers: Because they are obliged to subscribe Articles which were drawn up by fallible men, and which many of them do *not believe*, but preach in direct contradiction to."

As proofs of the Church being "incongruous in its Offices," those of Ordination, Baptism, Confirmation, Visitation of the Sick, and Burial of the Dead, are particularly the objects of reprobation.

The remarks on the "Visitation of the Sick," may afford a specimen of the style and of the religious sentiments of the Letter-writer:

"Friends and Neighbours, we wish to address you on this point as *Christians*; as those who know something of the true nature of *Evangelical repentance*, as having known the *terrors of the law*, "tasted the good word of God, and the powers of the world to come!"—*Oh jam satis!*

64. *The Comic Works, in Prose and Poetry, of* G. M. Woodward. Tegg. 8vo. 4s. 6d.

ONE of those light publications of the present age which a serious reader will alternately condemn and forgive; the whimsicality and innocence, however, of the trifle under consideration will extort a smile from the splenetick, and afford an hour's harmless entertainment to the flippant.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE Second Volume of the History of SURREY is resumed at the Press, on a new and beautiful Type; and may be expected, in a reasonable time, to appear in a manner fully equal, if not superior, to the former Volume of that much-esteemed Publication.

The concluding Volume of LEICESTERSHIRE is also again in the Press, on a new Type; and will be proceeded with as speedily as the nature of so very laborious a Work will permit.

Dr. HAWES's Annual Report is almost entirely re-printed.

Mr. NEILD's Philanthropic Labours are already so far advanced in a new Impression, that the "History of Prisons" will be published within a month.

The "Biographical Anecdotes of HOGARTH," by Mr. NICHOLS and the late Mr. STEEVENS, will not experience any interruption in the regularity of Publication. Nine Numbers have already appeared; and the Tenth, which completes One Quarto Volume, beautifully printed, and containing Eighty Plates engraved in a masterly style, will appear early in May.

Amongst the Works of which all the unsold Copies were destroyed by Fire, and which probably will never be re-printed, are, Bartlett's History of Manchester; Monck Berkeley's Poems; the Parts which have been published of Bigland's Gloucestershire (which will, however, not impede the *new* Part's being printed); Ducarel's History of the Alien Priories and Abbey of Bec, and his Histories of Croydon and Lambeth; Bingham's Dissertations and Essays; Born's new Process of Amalgamation of Metals; Bowyer's fine Greek Testament, and Miscellaneous Tracts; Brunck's Epigrams; Butler's Life of Dean Stanhope; Courayer's last Sentiments of Religion; Cozens's Tour in the Isle of Thanet; Denne's Lambeth; De la Motte's Historical and Allusive Arms; Dyson's Tottenham; Fosbrooke's Monachism; Gibson's

Gibson's Comment on Antoninus, and History of Castor; Heylin's Help to English History; Hay's Miscellaneous Works; Hutton's Histories of Derby, Scarborough, Blackpool, and the Roman Wall; Illustrations of the Manners and Expences of Antient Times in England; Ironside's Twickenham; Kennett on the Cavendish Family; Macaulay's History of Claybrook, and Martin's History of Thetford; the Medical Spectator; Milner on Salisbury Cathedral; Parsons's Monuments in Kent; Progresses of Queen Elizabeth; Dr. Pegge's Lives of Wefeham and Grosteste, his Annales de Trickingham, Sylloge of Inscripuions, and History of Beauchief Abbey; his Son's Curialia; Governor Pownall's Provincia Romana, and Antiquarian Romance; Prestwich's Respublica; Sanders's History of Shenstone; Steele's Prosodia Rationalis; Tanner's Notitia Monastica; Thorpe's Registrum Roffense, and his Customale Roffense; Throsby's Nottinghamshire; Wallis's Sermons; Welsted's Works; and Webb's Miscellanies.—It is superfluous to add, that the above will now all be *Libri rari*, and some of them *rarissimi*.

Mr. George Cooper, of Wimpole-street, has published his first and second Numbers of "Architectural Reliques," consisting of several Views, &c. of *Llandoff Cathedral*, and *Tyntern Abby, Monmouthshire*. The whole of the Plates are from Drawings taken on the spot by Mr. Cooper. This Work is to be continued in Numbers, with Letter-press Illustrations, and Drawings of the most interesting Remains of *Architectural Antiquity* in *Great Britain*.

Dr. Uwins, of Aylesbury, intends shortly to publish a small Tract, intituled "Modern Medicine," which will contain a familiar explanation of the most prominent discoveries and doctrines that have conduced to the recent advancement of Medical Philosophy; a critical disquisition on the mode in which Medicine is cultivated and practised in the present period; and an enquiry how far the principles upon which the Healing Art is founded may, with propriety, constitute a subject of unprofessional research.

An Examination of the Charges maintained by Messrs. *Malone*, *Chalmers*, and others, of Ben Jonson's Enmity to Shakspeare, by Mr. Octavius Gilchrist, has lately been announced for speedy publication.

Mr. Parkinson is expected to publish the Second Volume of Organic Remains of a former World in the beginning of June. It will contain twenty Plates, in which will be represented nearly 200 different fossils of the remains of Zoophytes, coloured from Nature; among which are fossils, proving that at least twenty species of the Encrines have existed. Many of these latter fossils are still to be found in different parts of Somersetshire, Derbyshire, Lancashire, Yorkshire, Gloucestershire, Dorsetshire, Warwickshire, and indeed in many of the Counties of Great Britain.

"Studies, Sacred and Philosophic, adapted to the Temple of Truth," will speedily be published.

INDEX INDICATORIUS.

Mentor, regretting the reflections cast (in p. 207) on the Female Author of "The Peacock at Home," and far from wishing the Author to be "better employed," hopes she will again exert her Muse upon some more extended subject. "It certainly," he observes, "has many beauties; and the shortness of it (though necessary), if any, is its only failing."

A Kentish Clergyman must have seen but little of the tricks of trade, when he expected any thing like perfection in books introduced to the world by sounding names of persons who never had existence. The publication he speaks of is too contemptible to claim our attention.

We are much obliged to *V.V.S.*—But his very excellent Article is much too long; and we know, by *dear-bought Experience*, that the Subject is *too local* to defray the Expence of a separate Publication.

Our Friend W. H. of Barton conjectures too truly.

Our facetious Friend Stephanus, though on new ground, has for once overshot his mark.

We shall notice the *Preferment* of "A Subscriber," though he forgot to pay the Postage of an Article relative solely to his own concerns.

Subject to the restriction pointed out by himself, the request of Veritas will be complied with.

Mr. Hamper's Favours are received; as is that of An Old Woman.

Our steady Friend D's Letter came as we were winding-up this page. We shall give his P.S.: "My hints (in vol. LXXII. p. 217) have been attended to by Dr. K.; who has since engaged *real men of business*, and thereby much improved his Encyclopædia; and I trust also has increased the sale."

New

New Games at St. Stephen's Chapel.

WHILE honest John Bull,
With sorrow brim full,
Lamented his trusty friend Pitt,
Some Sharpers, we 're told,
In cheating grown old,
Thus tried all their Talents and Wit:

Let 's invite him to play,
John never says nay,
So they ask'd him what Game he approv'd;
John talk'd of *All fours*,
Or beat *Knave out of doors*,
The games of his youth that he lov'd.

L*** H****** spoke first;
In these games I'm not vers'd,
But they surely are old-fashion'd things;
The best game, *entre nous*,
Is the good game of Loo,
Where Knaves get the better of Kings.

S** W********* rose next,
By all Court-cards perplex'd,
Since at his trade they reckon no score;
For at Cribbage 'tis known
That with Court-cards alone
You can't make fifteen two fifteen four.

Then S******** rose,
Saying he should propose
(Though at all times he play'd upon tick)
The good old game of Whist,
For, if Honours were miss'd,
He was sure to succeed by the trick.

Now with blustering noise
T****** roar'd out, My Boys,
I approve none of all your selections:
What I'll recommend
To myself and my friend
Is to play well the game of Connections.

By his Master respected,
By both sides neglected,
Telle est la fortune de la guerre;
Once the Minister's Ombre,
Now deserted and sombre,
The good S******** prefer'd Solitaire.

Next, with perquisites stor'd,
Spoke T******'s good Lord,
All whose wants are supplied by the Nation;
From the memory blot, Pique, Repique, and Capot,
And let's practise, my friends, Speculation.

L*** G********* stood by
With considerate eye,
Which forbore e'en his hopes to express;
But W******, less mute
Own'd each game in each suit
He had play'd without any success.

Try again, Sir, your skill,
Said B******, at Quadrille,
There seems none but your friends to ask leave;
As for calling a King
I shall do no such thing,
But shall soon play alone, I believe.

Brac'd with keen Yorkshire air,
Young L*** M****** drew near,
Who, improv'd in all talents of late,
Said he fear'd not success
In a bold game at Chess,
And should soon give the King a check mate.

Hush, says G*********, young man,
I'll whisper my plan:
While possessing great zeal for the Times,
We may leave in the lurch
Both the King and the Church,
By encouraging slyly, Pope Joan.

In one hand a new dance,
In another finance,
To throw on each subject new light,
Young P**** appeared,
And begg'd he might be heard
In settling the game of the night.

Cassino, he cries,
Sure of all games supplies
Amusement unblended with strife:
For if black, grey, and fair,
With their fellows should pair,
Must to all form the pleasures of life.

Without further debate
Down to Cass then they sate,
But how strange is the game I record;
The Knaves all pair'd off,
Of all Court cards the scoff,
And in triumph the King clear'd the board.

John, rubbing his eyes,
At length, with surprise,
Discover'd the tricks of the crew;
And gaining in sense
What he first lost in pence,
From those Wolves in Sheep's clothing withdrew.

LOCHINVAR.

Lady Heron's Song.

(From Walter Scott's "Marmion.")

O, young Lochinvar is come out of the West, [the best;
Through all the wide border his steed was
And save his good broad-sword he weapons had none, [alone;
He rode all unarm'd, and he rode all
So faithful in love, and so dauntless in war, [Lochinvar.
There never was Knight like the young
He staid not for brake, and he stopp'd not for stone; [was none;
He swam the Eske river where ford there
But, ere he alighted at Netherby gate,
The bride had consented, the gallant came too late:
For a laggard in love, and a dastard in war, [chinvar.
Was to wed the fair Ellen, of brave Lo-
So boldly he enter'd the Netherby hall
Among bridesmen, and kinsmen, and brothers, and all;

Then

Then spoke the bride's father, his hand on his sword, [a word,)
(For the poor Craven bridegroom said never "O come ye in peace here, or come ye in war, [Lochinvar?"
Or to dance at our bridal, young Lord "I long woo'd your daughter, my suit you denied; its tide—
Love swells like the Solway, but ebbs like And now I am come, with this lost love of mine [of wine.
To lead but one measure, drink one cup There are maidens in Scotland more lovely by far [Lochinvar!"
That would gladly be bride to the young The bride kiss'd the goblet; the knight took it up, [down the cup,
He quaffed off the wine, and he threw She look'd down to blush, and she look'd up to sigh, [her eye;
With a smile on her lips, and a tear in He took her soft hand, ere her mother could bar, [Lochinvar.
"Now tread we a measure!" said young So stately his form, and so lovely her face,
That never a hall such a galliard did grace; While her mother did fret, and her father did fume, [bonnet and plume;
And the bridegroom stood dangling his And the brisk maidens whisper'd, "'twere better by far [young Lochinvar."
To have match'd our fair cousin with One touch to her hand and one word in her ear, [changer stood near;
When they reach'd the hall door, and the So light to the croupe the fair lady he swung
So light to the saddle before her he sprung! "She is won! we are gone over bank, bush, and scaur;
They 'll have fleet steeds that follow," quoth young Lochinvar.
There was mounting 'mong Grames of the Netherby clan: [rode and they ran:
Forsters, Fenwicks, and Musgraves they There was racing, and chasing, on Cannobie lee, [they see.
But the lost bride of Netherby ne'er did So daring in love, and so dauntless in war, [Lochinvar?
Have ye e'er heard of gallant like young

To the Memory of Mrs. JOHN HANBURY WILLIAMS. *On a Monument in the Church of* Llanfoyst, Monmouthshire.

STRANGER or Friend! with silent steps and slow, [low'd gloom;
Who wanderest pensive thro' this hallMuse on the fleeting date of bliss below,
And mark, with reverence due, Eliza's tomb.
For 'tis not Pride that rears this sculptur'd stone,
To spread the honours of heraldic fame!
Here Love connubial pours the plaintive moan,
And dews, with bitter tears, Eliza's name.
Here sad Remembrance fondly loves to dwell, [band's breast;
And wrings with woe a widow'd HusWhile aye she points to the dark narrow cell
Where the cold ashes of Eliza rest.
Stranger or Friend! hast thou a Partner dear?
Go, press her closer to thy aching heart:
With silent wing the moment hastens near,
The dreadful moment, when ye too must part!

Mr. URBAN, *Oxford, Feb.* 13.

THE following Ballad was written at Daylesford, the residence of Warren Hastings, esq. and was suggested by the circumstance of his having removed a number of large stones, which lay in the neighbourhood, to form the rock work which adorns his grounds, furnishing materials chiefly for a little Island, and the declivities of an artificial Cascade. These stones which were situated on the summit of a hill in the parish of Addlestrop, in Gloucestershire, near the point where it borders upon the three adjoining counties, had stood for time immemorial; and whether they owed their position to Art or Nature, accident or design, has never been determined: but popular tradition, as is usual in cases of the like dilemma, has furnished a ready solution to this inquiry, by ascribing their origin to enchantment. It is accordingly pretended that as an old woman was driving her geese to pasture upon Addlestrop hill, she was met by one of the Weird Sisters, who demanded alms, and upon being refused, converted the whole flock into so many stones, which have ever since retained the name of the Grey Geese of Addlestrop Hill. In relating this Metamorphosis, no variation has been made from the antient legend; nor has any deviation from truth been resorted to in the narration of their subsequent history, farther than in attributing to the magical completion of a fictitious prophecy, what was, in reality, the effect of taste and a creative invention in the amiable proprietors of Daylesford House.

THE GREY GEESE OF ADDLESTROP HILL.

"Et me fecere poetam
Pierides; sunt et mihi carmina; me quoque dicunt
Vatem pastores: sed non ego credulus illis.
Nam neque adhuc Vario videor nec dicere Cinnâ [olores."
Digna, sed argutos inter strepere *anser*
VIRGILII ECLOGA ix. v. 33.

BENEATH the grey shrowd of a wintery cloud
The Day-star dimly shone;

And

And the wind it blew chill upon Addlestrop hill,
And over the Four-shire Stone.

But the wind and the rain they threaten'd in vain;
Dame Alice was up and away:
For she knew to be healthy, and wealthy, and wise,
Was early to bed, and early to rise,
Tho' never so foul the day.

O, foul was the day, and dreary the way;
St. Swithin the good woman shield!
For she quitted her bower in an evil hour
To drive her geese a-field.

To rival this flock, howe'er they might mock,
Was never a wight could aspire;
The geese of dame Alice bred envy and malice
Through many a bordering Shire.

No wonder she eyed with delight and with pride
Their plumes of glossy grey:
And she counted them o'er, and she counted a score,
And thus to herself 'gan say.

"A score of grey geese at a groat a-piece*
Makes six and eight pence clear;
Add a groat, 'tis enow to furnish a cow,
And I warrant, we'll make good cheer."

But ah! well a day; no mortal may say
What fate and fortune ordain;
Or Alice, I ween, had her loss foreseen,
Where most she look'd for gain.

And didst thou not mark the warnings dark?
'Twas all on a Friday morn—
She tripp'd unawares as she hurried down stairs,
And thrice was her kirtle torn.

And thrice by the way went the gander astray
Ere she reach'd the foot of the hill;
And the raven's croak from a neighbouring oak
Proclaim'd approaching ill.

And now and O now had she climb'd the steep brow
To fatten her flock on the common,
When full in her path, to work her scath,
She met with a Weird Woman.

This Hag she was foul both in body and soul,
All wild and tatter'd in trim,
And pale was the sheen of her age-wither'd een—
Was never a Witch so grim.

And "give me," quoth she, "of thy fair poultry—
Or dear shalt thou rue this day."
So hoarse was the note of the Beldam's throat,
That the geese they hiss'd with dismay.

But the Dame she was stout, and could fleer and could flout:
"Gramercy! good gossip," she cried,
"Would ye taste of my fry, ye must barter and buy,
Tho' weal or woe betide.

"'T were pity in sooth, 'gin ye had but a tooth,
Ye should lack for a giblet to chew:
Belike of the claw, and the rump, and the maw,
A Hell-broth ye mean to brew."

O, sour look'd the Hag; and thrice did she wag
Her hoar head scatter'd with snow:
And her eye thro' the gloom of wrath and of rheum
Like a Comet predicted woe.

And anon she began to curse and to ban
With loud and frantic din.
But the spell which she mutter'd must never be utter'd,
For that were a deadly sin.

Then sudden she soars in the whirlwind, and roars
To the deep-voic'd thunder amain;
And the lightning's glare envelopes the air,
And shivers the rocks in twain.

But Alice she lay 'mid the wrack and the fray
Entranc'd in a deathlike swoon,
'Till the sheep were in fold, and the curfew toll'd.
She arose by the light of the Moon.

And much did she muse at the cold evening dews
That reflected the pale moon-beam;
But more at the sight that appear'd by its light—
And she counted it all a dream.

O what is yon heap that peers o'er the steep,
'Mid the furze and the hawthorn glen?
With trembling and fear the Dame she drew near,
And she knew her own geese again!

But alas! the whole flock stood as stiff as a stock;
And she number'd them one by one.
All grisly they lay, and they lie to this day
A flock as it were of grey stone!

"Thy birds are not flown," cried a voice to her moan;
"O never again shall they fly,

Till

* We are told that at an early period of our history a goose was sold for 3 pence, and a cow for 7 shillings. The superiority of Dame Alice's geese in their original state, to judge of them by their present size, must plead her excuse for estimating them at a penny above the market price.

Till Evenlode flow to the steelpe at Stow
And Oddington mount as high.

"But here shall they stand, forlorn on dry land,
And parch in the drought and the blast,
Nor e'er bathe a feather, save in fog and foul weather,
Till many an age be past.

"More fetter'd and bound than geese in a pound,
Could aught their bondage atone;
They shall ne'er dread the feast of St. Michael at least,
Like geese of flesh and bone.

"But pitying fate at length shall abate
The rigour of this decree,
By the aid of a sage in a far-distant age;
And he comes from the East country.

"A Pundit his art to this seer shall impart;
Where'er he shall wave his wand,
The hills shall retire, and the valleys aspire,
And the waters usurp the land.

"Then, Alice, thy flock their charm shall unlock,
And pace with majestic stride,
From Addlestrop heath, to Daylesford beneath,
To lave in their native tide.

"And one shall go peep like an Isle o'er the deep,
Another delighted wade,
At the call of this wizard, to moisten her gizzard
By the side of a fair cascade.

"This sage to a dame shall be wedded, whose name
Praise, honour, and love shall command;
By Poets renown'd, and by courtesy crown'd
The queen of that fairy-land!"

Here ceas'd the high strain—but seek not in vain
To unravel the dark record:
Enough that ye wot, 'twas trac'd to the spot
By a clerk of Oxenford.

LYCIDAS.

Imitated from the French of Monsieur Des Barreaux, *who had been one of the greatest Wits and Libertines in* France; *but in his last years was as remarkable a Penitent. See the Spectator, No.* 513.

LORD! in thy Laws thy Justice shines,
Thy Mercy with thy Truth combines,
And guilt like mine no pardon knows
If justice without mercy flows.
So great is my impiety
I scarce can breathe a pray'r to Thee!
So long have I thy power defied,
Thy vengeance must be satisfied.
Reason would own the sentence right
Of banishment to endless night;
But still may trembling love adore
Thy gracious long-enduring pow'r,
That from this load of guilt can save,
And rescue from a hopeless grave;
Through the rich merits of thy blessed Son,
Who life and immortality hath won.

March 7. J. H.

THE CURIEUX.

A TRIBUTE TO VALOUR.

BY JOHN MAYNE.

WHAT mean the colours half-mast high,
In yonder ship upon the main?
Ah me! a seaman made reply,
Some hero of renown is slain!

Yon brig is call'd the Curieux,
To Britain's foes a deadly name;
Her Captain, Sherriff, and his crew
No strangers in the lists of fame!

But, in a daring enterprize,
Tho' glory has the conflict crown'd,
A wreck his gallant vessel lies,
While carnage reddens all around!

Behold, approaching to the shore,
The tars, lamenting, bow their head!
Poor Sherriff wounded to the core,
And, for his King and Country, dead!

Ye brave companions of his life,
Ye heroes of the Curieux,
Who join'd him in th' unequal strife,
Who saw him bid the world adieu—

To Honour's bed his corse convey,
For glory was his leading star;
Mild as the gentlest breeze of May,
But like a lion in the war!

And keep your colours half-mast high,
A mournful signal o'er the main!
Seen only when th' illustrious die,
Or are in glorious battle slain!

LINES TO A BEAUTIFUL LADY.

BY PETER PINDAR.

OLD Zeuxis, to compose a perfect piece,
Cull'd beauty from a hundred Belles of [Greece;
This, to be sure, a deal of trouble gave him!
But were that Painter from his tomb to start,
And wish again to try his peerless art,
Sophy! what trouble thou alone would'st save him!

EPITAPH ON LIEUT.-COL. JOHN IRVING.

BY AN OLD BROTHER SOLDIER.

MILDNESS with sense and solid reason join'd,
Compos'd the leading features of his mind;
And Nature (ever bounteous!) on her part,
Gave him a vigorous form, a generous heart;
Whilst ev'ry virtue of the good and brave,
Adorning life, prepar'd him for the grave.

J. B.

(*See p.* 177.)

Report

Report of the Royal Jennerian Society, on a supposed Failure of Vaccination.

THE Royal Jennerian Society, deeply impressed with the importance of their pledge to the Publick, in recommending Vaccination as a security against the Small Pox, and feeling equally the claim the Publick have on them to justify this pledge by offering such information as may remove any reasonable doubt respecting this security, think it their duty to publish an abstract of their proceedings, in consequence of the alarm excited by the supposed failures of Vaccination at Ringwood.

Upon information received from the Right Hon. George Rose, M. P. to whom the Society are greatly indebted for his zeal and attention on this interesting occasion, the Society appointed a Medical Deputation, consisting of John Ring, Esq. Vice-President, W. Blair, Esq. Director, and Dr. J. S. Knowles, their Resident Inoculator.—These Gentlemen, assisted by Dr. Fowler, an eminent Physician of Salisbury, who is totally unconnected with this Society, proceeded to Ringwood; where a public meeting was convened at the Town Hall, and attended by the Right Honourable George Rose, W. Mills, Esq. M. P. S. Tuncks, Esq. a Magistrate of the town, the Rev. Dr. Taylor, the Rev. Mr. Davies, the Rev. Mr. Middleton, Mr. Westcott and Mr. Macilwain, Surgeons of Ringwood, and the other principal inhabitants of that town and neighbourhood. In their presence the medical gentlemen, during two whole days, went into a close investigation of these supposed failures of Vaccination.—Their report (which is open to the inspection of any medical man) affords the most consolatory results. These general results the Society now lay before the Publick, to defeat the effects of prejudice or misrepresentation, and to confirm the efficacy and advantage of Dr. Jenner's great discovery, *the Cow Pox Inoculation*, as a safe, mild, and *uncontagious* antidote against that most terrible and *contagious* malady the Small Pox.—On the whole, the Medical Deputation are perfectly satisfied, after a minute and careful examination of the numerous cases brought before them, that no instance occurred, during the dreadful visitation at Ringwood, of the Small Pox having taken place where the process of Vaccination had been complete; and they have the highest satisfaction in offering to the Publick a confirmation of their opinion, in the communications from the two medical practitioners at Ringwood, by whom the majority of the inhabitants were inoculated.

General Result of the Inquiry.

The Small Pox appeared at Ringwood about the middle of September; and rapidly spread through the town and neighbourhood, partly by means of inoculation, and partly by natural infection.—Vaccine Inoculation did not commence until the 23d of October; it is therefore evident, that all those persons who were vaccinated, had been previously exposed to the contagion of the Small Pox.—Some of these persons had the Small Pox at the same time with the Cow Pock, in consequence of previous infection. In others, Vaccine Inoculation did not take effect; and consequently they were not rendered insusceptible of the infection of the Small Pox.—In various instances, dry Cow Pock matter, received from several quarters, was dissolved in water almost boiling, previous to insertion; and it is probable that on this account it frequently failed to produce any effect. Above two hundred persons, however, were successfully vaccinated; and have been protected from the Small Pox, though much exposed to its infection in different ways.—It was asserted, that the Small Pox was more fatal, at Ringwood and the neighbouring villages, to those persons who were inoculated for the Cow Pock, than to others. This report appeared to be totally destitute of foundation. The mortality was indeed considerable, owing in some instances to want of air and cleanliness, and in others to the immoderate use of spirituous liquors, particularly at the time of the eruption, which had been recommended by a Thresher, who inoculates for the Small Pox.—It was reported, that several persons at Ringwood, who were inoculated with the Cow Pock some years ago, lately had the Small Pox; but no satisfactory evidence was given to establish the fact; as it appeared either that their arms had not been inspected by the inoculator after Vaccination, or that there was no proper scar left behind; or on the other hand, when they were put to the test of Variolous Inoculation, no other effect was produced, than what is occasionally produced in those who have previously had the Small Pox.—It was also insidiously reported that two persons died of the Cow Pock (or, as it has been termed, the "Vaccine ulcer"): but it is positively asserted by the surgeons who inoculated them, that no Vaccine ulcer, nor Cow Pock, took place in either of those instances; and that the patients died of other diseases—one of them of an apoplexy.

JOHN RING, WILLIAM BLAIR, J. S. KNOWLES.

Dr. Fowler says, "I perfectly approve of this Report; as it very accurately expresses the opinion which I have formed, of the causes of the supposed failures of Vaccination at Ringwood." Mr. Rose has likewise permitted the Jennerian Society to add, "that he has seen this Report, and concurs in it, so far as he is able to form a judgment on the subject." C. MURRAY, Sec.

Pro-

Proceedings in the Second Session of the Fourth Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, 1808.

House of Lords, *March* 1.

The House concurred in the Message for granting a pension of 2000*l.* a year to the present and two succeeding possessors of the Barony of Lake.

A debate of some interest took place respecting the Reversionary Place Abolition Bill. Lords *Arden*, *Redesdale*, and *Eldon*, and the Duke of *Montrose*, opposed the measure *in toto*, as encroaching on his Majesty's prerogative.

Lords *Spencer*, *Grosvenor*, *Westmorland*, *Holland*, *Lauderdale*, *Darnley*, and *Auckland*, supported it, as calculated to strengthen the Royal Prerogative.

Lord *Hawkesbury* wished the Bill to go into a Committee, with a view to its being amended. On a division of the Peers present, the question was negatived by a majority of two, the numbers for the second reading being 34, and against it 36. On counting the proxies, there was a majority of two for the Bill, *viz.* Contents 61, Non-contents 59. And it was accordingly read a second time.

The House of Commons, the same day, agreed to the Resolutions on the Army Estimates; and the *Secretary at War* observed, that it would be necessary to have some systematic mode of defence provided, not less in the event of peace than of war.

House of Lords, *March* 3.

Lord *Darnley* made his promised motion for a censure on Ministers for their attack on Copenhagen; and was followed by Lord *Holland*, who urged the arguments before employed in the discussion of this question.

Lord *Elliot* thought Ministers deserving of credit instead of censure; and under that impression, and farther with a view to set the subject at rest, he moved as an amendment, that an Address be presented to his Majesty, expressive of the approbation of their Lordships of the zeal and promptitude manifested in the service.

Lord Darnley's motion was negatived by a majority of 59, including proxies, the Ayes being 51, Noes 110.

Lord Elliot's Amendment was afterwards carried by a majority of 68, the Ayes being 125, Noes 57.

In the Commons, the same day, the *Chancellor of the Exchequer* abandoned the Salt Duty Bill.

A debate of some length took place as to the propriety of re-appointing Mr. Giffard to a situation in the Irish Customs, he having been dismissed from thence by a former Government, for conduct which was considered as tending to strengthen the religious animosities unhappily prevailing in that Country. Ministers justified the appointment; and, on a division, they had a majority of 46.

A variety of papers descriptive of the condition of Sir R. Strachan's squadron were ordered, on the motion of Mr. Calcraft; who declared that such had been the neglect of the Admiralty in its supply of provisions, that it had not been able to pursue the Rochfort squadron; the ships being nearly destitute of spirits, reduced to half allowance, and without bread or water sufficient for 15 days.

Mr. *W. Pole* stated, that on the 18th January, five days before the Enemy sailed, Sir R. Strachan's fleet had bread for 10 weeks, and water for 5 weeks and 5 days; and that two vessels with every species of supply were ready to sail from Plymouth to join him on the 21st, and were prevented only by contrary winds.

Lord *H. Petty* moved for any communications between Ministers and Sweden, Sicily and Sardinia, respecting the Orders in Council; alledging, that, unless those powers imposed on Neutral Commerce the same duties that we did, Gottenburgh, Sicily, &c. would become the depôts for American produce, to the exclusion of this Country.

Mr. *Perceval* mentioned the receipt of general assurances of co-operation in the measure from Sweden; and added, that, were it otherwise, she could not experience the apprehended preference, as, although she might import, she could not export while we blockaded all the coasts of the Continent. On a division, there were Ayes 71, Noes 130—Majority for Ministers 59.

Gen. *Gascoigne* moved for leave to lay on the table a Petition from some hundreds of the most respectable inhabitants of Liverpool, complaining of the effect of the Order in Council Bill, and praying its repeal.

Messrs. *Ponsonby*, *Tierney*, and *Sheridan*, urged the propriety of receiving the petition.

Mr. *Perceval*, Lord *Castlereagh*, Gen. *Tarleton*, &c. objected to it, on the ground of informality; and, after a debate which lasted till half-past two in the morning, the House divided: For receiving it 80, Against it 128; Majority for Ministers 48.

March 4.

Mr. *Tierney* presented the Liverpool Petition in an amended form; but it was still objected to, being informal; and rejected on a division of 111 to 57.

Mr. *Adam* made his promised motion for

for censure on Mr. Canning, for having made quotations from official documents on a late occasion; declaring that such conduct was subversive of the constitutional practice of Parliament, destructive of the principles of fair debate, and injurious to the public welfare.

Mr. *Canning* vindicated his conduct; which was also justified by Mr. *Perceval*, Lord *Castlereagh*, and Mr. *S. Bourne*.

Messrs. *Windham* and *Whitbread* supported the motion; which was, however, lost on a division; there being for passing to the other orders of the day, 168 to 67; —Majority for Ministers 101.

House of Lords, *March* 7.

Lord *Lauderdale* moved for copies of communications made to friendly powers respecting the Orders in Council; and was followed by Lord *Auckland* and Earl *Grey*, in imputing to Ministers negligence and impolicy on the occasion.

Lord *Lauderdale* likewise moved for some papers in reference to the Negotiation with America.

In each case his motion was negatived without a division.

In the Commons, the same day, Mr. *Parnell* presented a petition from 4000 Freeholders in the Queen's County (Ireland), amongst whom were several Clergymen, praying an alteration of the Tithe laws. Ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. *Huskisson*, on the second reading of the Bill for allowing the Commissioners for compensating American Loyalists to vest the Balances in their hands in Exchequer Bills, observed, that, from the nature of the claims, two years more would probably elapse before they could be all adjusted.

House of Lords, *March* 8.

Lord *Erskine* moved a variety of Resolutions, to shew the illegality of the Orders in Council, their repugnance to the law of nations, and their flagrant violation of the law of the land, of the constitution, and of the subject.

Lord *Grenville* spoke to the same effect.

Lords *Eldon* and *Hawkesbury* justified the measures; and moved the previous question, which at two o'clock was carried in the affirmative, by a majority of 66, including proxies, the numbers being 127 to 61.

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* In the Commons, the same day, Sir *C. Pole* applied for leave to bring in a Bill for the further regulation of Greenwich Hospital, and for confining to Naval men the various appointments connected with that establishment.

It was on the other hand contended, that the revenues of the institution amounted to 160,000*l. per annum*; and that the nature of the office of Auditor of those accompts required a person conversant in Law—the offices of Organist, Surveyors, &c. were also exceptions to the rule recommended by the Hon. Baronet.

On a division, leave was refused, the numbers being—Ayes 52, Noes 78.

The House in a Committee on the Mutiny Bill, Lord *Castlereagh* submitted a clause for allowing recruits to enlist for unlimited service, leaving to them, however, still the power of enlisting for a term of years. He observed, that of the 204,000 regulars at present in the service, 70,000 were engaged for a limited period; and he strongly urged the probable injury of a prosecution of that system in regard to our Colonies.

Mr. *Windham* considered the proposed clause as in opposition to the late arrangement in regard to recruiting; and calculated, in what he termed "an insidious and clandestine manner," to do away that system, which did so much honour to the late Administration. If the proposition should be entertained at all, it should form a separate Bill.

The *Secretary at War* was of opinion, that the present measure would not interfere with the late regulations.

On a division, there were—Ayes 112, Noes 100—Majority for the clause 69.

March 9.

The House, in a Committee of Supply, voted 144,000*l.* for the relief of American Loyalists, 548,000*l.* for the relief of Aliens, 4,696*l.* for printing the Bills and the Votes of Parliament, and 12,000*l.* for the Public Office, Bow-street.

Lord *Folkstone* moved the order of the day for resuming the adjourned debate upon the Oude charge against the Marquis Wellesley; and, in a speech of considerable length, contended that the Marquis had violated the stipulations of a Treaty with the Nabob, to whom he also acted cruelly and unjustly.

Mr. *W. Keene* thought an absolute and despotic government necessary in Bengal, from the policy and temper of the native powers.

Sir *J. Anstruther*, in a general review of the affairs of India, justified the conduct of the Noble Marquis; and moved an amendment to the motion, expressive of approbation of the zeal with which he had prosecuted measures for the prosperity of that Country.

Major *Allen* spoke to the same effect.

Mr. *C. Grant* considered the Marquis's conduct unjust, violent, and uncalled-for by circumstances.

Mr. *Wallis* declared that the situation of Oude was such, as rendered the measures adopted on the occasion necessary,

not only to the interest and safety of the Company, but the very existence of the inhabitants of that province.

Mr. *Lushington*, in a very impressive speech, contended that Lord Wellesley, in the gratification of his own ambitious views, abrogated the solemn provisions of ratified Treaties; and committed, by his disregard of the recorded injunctions of Parliament, the good faith of the British character, and the security of our possessions in India.

Mr. *Bankes* thought the charges ought to be referred to the proper tribunal, the India Judicature.

Mr. *W. Smith* moved that the debate should be adjourned; which, after a short conversation between Mr. *Perceval*, Lord *Folkstone*, and Mr. *Smith*, was agreed to.

HOUSE OF LORDS, *March* 10.

Lord *Hawkesbury* delivered a Message from the King, in regard to the Treaty with Sweden.

The order of the day, for a Committee on the Offices in Reversion Bill, produced a long debate; but the question had been so often discussed, that little novel matter remained to be urged on the subject of it.

Lords *Arden*, *Redesdale*, *Carlisle*, and *Mara*, were adverse to the Bill; Lords *Holland*, *Harrowby*, *Grey*, and *Hawkesbury*, were disposed to entertain it; and on a division there were—For it 84, Against it 84; when the Lord Chancellor gave the casting vote in its favour.

Lord *Hawkesbury* then moved, that the operation of the Bill should be limited to the 1st June, 1810, in order to ascertain its effect before it became permanent; and his Amendment was adopted by a majority of 38, the Ayes being 50, Noes 21.

In the Commons, the same day, Mr. *Canning* presented a Message from his Majesty, on the subject of the Treaty with Sweden.

Petitions were presented, from numerous Merchants and others in London and Liverpool, against the Orders in Council; and it was agreed that Counsel should be heard in support of those petitions.

Mr. *W. Smith* then moved that the third reading of the Order in Council Bill should be postponed, in order that the House, previous to this decision on the subject, should receive all the evidence on the question that Counsel could furnish; but this proposition was negatived by 122 to 59.

Sir *W. Scott* and Mr. *Stevens*, in speeches of great length and ability, supported the Bill.

Dr. *Lawrence* and Mr. *Ponsonby* opposed; and, after five divisions on motions to adjourn the debate, it was, at half past five in the morning, adjourned till Friday.

HOUSE OF LORDS, *March* 11.

The Royal Assent was given to all the Public and Private Bills that had passed the House.

In the Commons, the same day, a Select Committee was appointed, to inquire into the affairs of the East India Company. The adjourned debate on the Orders in Council Bill was resumed, and occupied the House till half-past six in the morning, when a division took place, Ayes 168, Noes 68—Majority for the Bill 100.

HOUSE OF LORDS, *March* 14.

Lord *Hawkesbury* stated, that the object of the Convention with Sweden was, to assist that Monarch in the defence of his Kingdom; and not to entangle him in any alliance that should prevent him from making peace with the Enemy, if any opportunity occurred of his obtaining terms.

Lord *Grenville* rejoiced at this declaration; and considered the proposed subsidy, under such terms, honourable to the Country, and a proof of its justice, generosity, and good faith.—The House unanimously voted the Address to his Majesty in reply to his Message on this subject.

Lord *Hardwicke* justified his conduct in the removal of Mr. Giffard from a situation in the Irish Customs, for conduct tending to promote religious dissentions in that country; but did not press any motion on the occasion.

In the Commons, the same day, on the 3d reading of the Mutiny Bill, Sir *F. Burdett* proposed a clause for preventing Officers being dismissed from the Army by any other means than the sentence of a Court Martial. He forcibly urged the justice and expediency of giving to Military men the same protection for their property and character that was enjoyed by other classes of the subject.

The *Secretary at War*, Gen. *Fitzpatrick*, and Col. *Duckett*, opposed it, as unnecessary, no abuses under the existing system having been established; they thought the discipline of the Army required that summary and awful power should be vested in the head of it.

Mr. *Perceval* thought that even the existence of abuse could not warrant any curtailment of the Royal prerogative; but that the House should call on those whose duty it was to advise his Majesty, to answer for their conduct.

The clause was withdrawn: when Mr. *Calcraft* moved to omit the clause in the Bill by which the option of entering for limited or unlimited service was allowed to the recruit.

A debate of some length ensued, in which Mr. *Bathurst*, Sir *G. Warrender* Colo.

Cols. *F. Wood* and *Shipley*, Mr. *Lyttelton*, Lord *G. Cavendish*, Sir *R. Milbanke*, and Mr. *Windham*, supported the motion; the *Secretary at War*, Col. *Wood*, and Lord *Castlereagh*, opposed it; and, on a division, it was negatived, the numbers for the Bill, as it stood, being 189—Against it 116.

HOUSE OF LORDS, *March* 15.

A debate of some length took place, on the motion for the 3d reading of the Reversion Place Bill; in which Lords *Redesdale*, *Eldon*, and *Rednor*, strenuously opposed the measure. Lords *Grey*, *Holland*, and the Duke of *Norfolk*, supported it; but on a division, it was lost by a majority of 80—the Ayes being 69, and proxies 59—Noes 26, proxies 22.

In the Commons, the same day, the adjourned debate on the Oude charges was resumed. Sir *T. Turton* took a comprehensive view of the conduct of Lord Wellesley, and of the various arguments urged in its defence; and contended, that however highly he estimated the private character of the Noble Marquis, he thought that, in regard to the Nabob of Oude, he had acted with the most flagrant and unwarranted injustice.

Mr. *H. Wellesley*, Mr. *S. Lushington*, Lord *Castlereagh*, Sir *J. Anstruther*, Lord *Temple*, and Mr. *Norris*, approved the conduct of Lord Wellesley, considering it necessary to our own safety, and ultimately beneficial to the Nabob.

Mr. *Johnson* and Mr. *R. Thornton* maintained a contrary opinion, and entered into minute details in its support. They stated, that although the revenue of the Company had increased under the Marquis's administration from 7 to 15 millions sterling annually, the debts of the Company had, within the same period, risen from 10 to 30 millions.

Lord *Castlereagh* observed, that the Company had at present 69,000 men for the defence of Bengal; and 40,000 in the Doab, or on the Ganges.

Mr. *Whitbread*, Mr. *Sheridan*, Mr. *Biddulph*, and others, took part in the debate, which continued till 7 in the morning, when the House divided:—For Lord Folkstone's motion of Censure on the Marquis Wellesley 31, Against it 182—Majority 151.

Sir *J. Anstruther* then moved, "That it appears to this House that Marquis Wellesley, in the arrangements which he made in the Province of Oude, was actuated by an ardent zeal for the service of the Country, and by an anxious desire to promote the safety, interests, and prosperity of the British Empire in India."—On this the House divided, Ayes 180, Noes 29.

HOUSE OF LORDS, *March* 16.

Some objections of Lord *Grenville* to the reception of the Order in Council Bill, on the ground that it was in opposition to a standing order of the House, which resolved that no money-bill be passed, into which was introduced matter foreign to, or differing from, the purpose of such Bill, induced a long and interesting debate.

Lord *Hawkesbury* cited seven instances of exception to the rule, supposing it applicable to the present Bill, which he contended was not the case, as the question of revenue grew out of the measure, and was identicated with it.

Lords *Melville*, *Mulgrave*, and *Harrowby*, spoke to the same effect.

Lords *Sidmouth*, *Grenville*, *Lauderdale*, *Erskine*, and *Holland*, contended that the Bill came within the operation of the order, and instanced a case in the last Session, where a Bill for the abolition of certain offices of revenue in Ireland was thrown out of that House in consequence of containing a clause of taxation. At three the House divided:—For the rejection of the Bill, including proxies, 59;—Against it 129.

In the Commons, the same day, the House, in a Committee of Supply, voted 1,100,000*l.* (100,000*l.* having been paid out of the surplus of last year) to make good the promised subsidy to Sweden.

The Bark Bill, after a short acrimonious debate, went through a Committee, after a division of 92 against 29.

Mr. *Tierney* having complained of irregular conversation in that House, and stated his intention to make the complaint the object of a specific motion at some future period; the SPEAKER addressed the House, in refutation of the charge of partiality.

Mr. *Canning* afterwards moved a vote of approbation of the upright, able, and impartial conduct of Mr. *Abbot* in the Chair; and it was carried, with the solitary negative of Mr. *Tierney*.

HOUSE OF LORDS, *March* 17.

The Earl of *Derby* presented a Petition from a great number of Merchants and others, against the Order in Council Bill. Ministers opposed its reception, on account of informality, in resuming a petition against a money-bill; and a warm debate ensued; after which the petition was rejected.

The Earl of *Derby* then presented a petition from the same persons, praying a revocation of the Orders, and that they should be heard by Counsel against them.

The House consented to the petition being laid on the table; but refused to hear Counsel in support of it.

Lords

Lords *Grenville* and *Holland* presented similar petitions from London and Hull, which experienced a like reception.

In the Commons, the same day, a petition, signed by 34 Merchants of London, in favour of the Orders in Council, was presented by Sir *C. Price*, which, after some comments from Messrs. *Whitbread*, *Tierney*, *Ponsonby*, &c. was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. *Sumner* moved that the Reports of the Grand Jury, who in February examined Cold Bath Prison, as also a Report of a Committee of the Magistrates of the County on the same subject, should be referred to a Commission appointed by Government, to inquire into the petition complaining of abuses in the conduct of that gaol. *(See vol. LXXVII. p. 1210.)*

Sir *F. Burdett*, Mr. *Sheridan*, and others, objected to that mode of procedure; but the motion was carried.

Mr. *Sheridan* then moved that the petitions he had presented be referred to a Select Committee of that House, to examine and report on.

Mr. *Perceval* thought the inquiry should rest with Government, and opposed the motion; which, on a division, was negatived by a majority of 25—the Ayes being 50, Noes 75.

HOUSE OF LORDS, *March* 18.

The Duke of *Gloucester* moved to expunge from the Mutiny Bill the clause which allowed men to enlist for unlimited service. His arguments were supported by Lords *Grosvenor*, *Darnley*, *Sidmouth*, *Holland*, and *Moira*; and opposed by Lords *Melville*, *Buringdon*, and *Westmoreland*; and negatived without a division.

In the Commons, the same day, Col. *Stanley* presented a Petition against the Orders in Council from Manchester, having, it was stated, 50,000 signatures.

The Bark prohibition Bill, after a division of 73 to 30, was passed.

Counsel was heard in support of the London, Liverpool, and Manchester Petitions against the Orders in Council. And other Counsel were examined in support of the allegations contained in them.

HOUSE OF LORDS, *March* 21.

The *Lord Chancellor* presented a Bill touching the Administration of justice in Scotland, and Appeals to the House of Lords.

Lord *Auckland* presented a Petition from Manchester against the Orders in Council.—Ordered to lie on the table.—His Lordship then moved that the Petitioners be heard by their Counsel upon the subject-matter of the Petition.

Lord *Hawkesbury* moved as an Amendment, that Counsel be heard on the Cotton Wool Prohibition Bill, and such other matters in the Orders in Council in which they had a direct interest. Lords *Grenville*, *Grey*, *Lauderdale*, *Sidmouth*, and *Erskine*, objected, on the ground that the Petition did not complain of the Cotton Prohibition Bill.

Lord *Hawkesbury* then asked leave to withdraw his Amendment; which was also objected to, and a subsequent Amendment was moved upon it, to omit the words "Cotton Wool Bill." Both questions were then put, and negatived.

On the motion for the second reading of the Orders in Council Bill, a long conversation ensued, in which the measure was supported by Lords *Bathurst*, *Redesdale*, and *Hawkesbury*; and opposed by Lords *Selkirk*, *King*, *Auckland*, *Grenville*, *Sidmouth*, and *Lauderdale*. On a division, the numbers were, Contents 58, Proxies 58; Total 116. Non-Contents 27, Proxies 32; Total 59.—Majority in favour of the Bill 57.

In the Commons, the same day, Mr. *Baring* moved, for the purpose of ascertaining the fact, that there be laid before this House an account of the real value of all Merchandize exported from Great Britain, from 10th Oct. 1807, to 15th March 1808, distinguishing the Port from whence exported. After some conversation between Messrs. *Rose*, *Baring*, *Whitbread*, and the *Chancellor of the Exchequer*, the motion was agreed to.

Lord *Mahon* presented a Petition from the Town of Kingston-on-Hull, against the Orders in Council.

The House voted 1,400,000*l.* for paying off Exchequer Bills in 1808.

Mr. *Huskisson* brought in a Bill for rendering valid certain Orders in Council.

Mr. *Sharpe* brought forward his promised motion for a censure on Ministers, on account of the attack on Copenhagen; in which he adduced the various reasons of natural and national justice, of good faith, and of sound policy, which had before been forcibly urged against that measure.

He was supported in his arguments by Messrs. *Ord*, *J. Abercrombie*, *Fitzgerald*, *Whitbread*, Dr. *Laurence*, and Lord *H. Petty*; and opposed by Messrs. *Wortley*, *Porcher*, Lord *G. L. Gower*, the *Secretary at War*, Mr. *Croker*, and Mr. *Canning*; the first of whom concluded with moving a resolution, by which the House highly approved "of the prompt and vigorous measures adopted by his Majesty's Ministers for the purpose of preventing the Danish Navy from falling into the hands of the Enemy." On the original motion the House divided—Ayes 64, Noes 224—Majority against the vote of Censure 160. On the vote of Approbation—Ayes 216, Noes 61—Majority in favour of Ministers 155. Adjourned at half-past six.

INTERESTING

INTERESTING INTELLIGENCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.

Admiralty-office, March 19. Letter transmitted by Vice-Adm. Russell.

H. M. Hired Cutter, Princess Augusta, Yarmouth Roads, March 17.

Sir,—I have the honour to inform you, that whilst cruizing, pursuant to your orders, the Texel then bearing S. 40. E. distant 40 miles, I fell in with, on the evening of the 5th, and gave chace to a French cutter privateer, which after a chace of 24 hours, I drove on shore at Katwick. It then blowing too fresh for the boats to attack her, and perceiving her crew unrigging of her, I stood as close in as possible, and attacked her from the cutter, which she returned; but on the evening of the 8th, the weather moderating, I sent my boats in, and had the pleasure of effectually destroying her, under a heavy fire of musketry from the shore. She proved to be, from the information of the fishermen, the Dunkerquois of Dunkirk, mounting 4 3-pounders and 45 men; formerly his Majesty's revenue cutter Nimble, of Deal. A. M'CULLOCH.

Admiralty-office, March 26. This Gazette contains letters transmitted by Vice-Adm. Dacres, commanding off Jamaica, stating the following captures:—The Spanish privateer schooner Juliana, mounting four 12-pound carronades, and one long brass 18-pounder, with 83 men, by the Gracieuse and Gipsey schooner, on the 27th December, off Cape Antonio; the Spanish schooner Posta de Carraccas, bearing a Letter of marque, with a cargo of leather, bass-rope, and 24,000 dollars, on the 29th of October, off the Catouche Bank, by the brig Elk; the French schooner privateer Lyonnaise, pierced for 12 guns, but with only five on board, and 85 men, off Point Picolet, on the 25th, and another privateer, carrying three guns, and having 90 prisoners on board, under Fortitudas, on the 28th of January, by the Reindeer. Also a copy of a Letter transmitted by Adm. Lord Gardner, received by him from Capt. Maitland, of the Emerald, dated off Vivero, March 14, 1808. The letter states that, as Capt Maitland was proceeding to communicate with the Commanding Officer off Ferrol, a large schooner was discovered at anchor in Vivero harbour. It seemed to him not difficult either to bring her out or destroy her; and though it was late in the day, (5 o'clock,) yet, as the moon was full, and alarm-guns were firing, so that the enemy must be better prepared in the morning, he decided on putting his idea instantly in execution. At about half past five, the first fort on the right going in, consisting of eight 24-pounders, opened on the ship, as did the other, containing five of the same calibre, on the left. The letter then proceeds thus:—"As I saw it was impossible to place the ship in a situation to act upon the batteries at the same time, I sent the First Lieutenant, Mr. Bertram, accompanied by Lieuts. Meek and Husband, of the Marines, and Messrs. Mildridge and Saurin, Master's Mates, to storm the outer fort, and proceeded with the ship as near the other (which was about a mile farther in) as the depth of the water would allow, where she was placed, the sails furled, &c. I sent Mr. Wm. Smith, the Third Lieutenant, with another party, to endeavour to spike the guns of the fort, then engaged with the Emerald, Mr. Bertram having happily succeeded in driving the Spaniards out of the battery he had been sent to attack and spike the guns. Lieut. Smith, almost immediately on landing, was opposed by a party of soldiers, most of whom fell, and their officer among the number; but before they were completely subdued, they had led him a considerable distance into the country, being by that time quite dark, and from the nature of the ground, having been obliged to land nearly a mile from the fort, he was under the necessity of returning without finding it, as it had been silenced a considerable time by our fire; it opened again, however, about ten o'clock, and continued engaged with the ship till near two hours, when she was out of range.—While these occurrences were taking place, Mr. Bertram, with his party, had walked on over land, and joined Mr. Baird, the midshipman, who had been sent to take possession of the schooner, which had ran ashore on the rocks. As soon as they made out our determination of entering the port on the road, he was met by a party of the schooner's crew, consisting of about 60 men; they gave and received a discharge of musketry from our people; but on their advancing with the pike and bayonet, took to flight, leaving several dead on the road. Mr. Bertram's anxiety to save the schooner induced him to persevere, for several hours, in attempting to get her off, (which was rendered impracticable from her having gone on shore at high water); during which time a large body of infantry had been collected, and galled our men so excessively with musketry, that it became absolutely necessary to set her on fire, which was accordingly done about one A. M. when she soon blew up, and at day-light there was not a vestige of her to be seen. From the papers I have in my possession, the schooner appears to have been a French corvette, called L'Apropos, commanded by Mons. Lagary, Lieut. de Vaisseau, which had arrived with Dispatches from the Isle of France on the 24th of December; mounted eight 12-pounder carronades, but pierced

pierced for 16 guns, with upwards of 70 men. She had yesterday put to sea, but returned to an anchor on the signal being made for an enemy. She appeared to me the largest schooner I ever saw; our officers inform me she must have been upwards of 250 tons burthen, copper-bottomed, and in all respects a most complete vessel.—The letter then goes on to recommend in a particular manner Lieut. Bertram, who, in addition to his gallant behaviour, had received a severe wound; M. Mildridge, Master's Mate; Lieut. W. Smith, Lieut. John Smith, Mr. Brokenshire the Master; and states Capt. Maitland's high approbation of the behaviour of every officer and man in the ship.

Killed, John Lyons, Boatswain's Mate; and eight seamen and marines.—*Wounded*, Lieut. C. Bertram, severely; Lieut. Giles Meek, of the Marines, slightly; Lieut. John Husband, of the Marines, slightly; Mr. J. Mildridge, Master's Mate, slightly; Michael Gleeson, Quarter-Master, dangerously; and eleven seamen and marines. Total nine killed, and 16 wounded.

It also contains a Letter transmitted by Admiral Sir C. Cotton, from Capt. Yeo, of the Confiance, stating the capture on the 12th February, in the mouth of the Tagus, by the cutter and jolly-boat of the Confiance, while watching the motions of the Russian squadron, of La Cannonier, French gun-vessel, mounting one twenty-four pounder, and two brass six-pounders, with one hundred stand of arms and fifty men. It was accomplished without loss on our side. The enemy had three killed, and nine badly wounded.

At the Court at the Queen's Palace, the 30th of March 1808, present, the King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

Whereas his Majesty, by his Order in Council, of the 11th of November last, was pleased to order and declare, that all Trade in Articles which are of the produce of France or her Allies, or of any other country at war with his Majesty, or from which, although not at war with his Majesty, the British flag is excluded, or of the Colonies belonging to his Majesty's enemies, should be deemed and considered to be unlawful (except as is therein excepted); and whereas his Majesty, by his farther Order in Council of the 25th November last, was pleased to order and declare, that nothing in the aforesaid order of the 11th November contained, should extend to subject to capture and confiscation any articles of the produce and manufacture of the said countries and colonies laden on board British ships, which would not have been subject to capture and confiscation if such order had not been made:—His Majesty, taking the said Orders into consideration, is pleased, by and with the advice of his Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, that nothing in the said last-mentioned order shall extend, or be construed to extend, to authorise British ships to export and convey any articles of the produce or manufacture of the said countries, or colonies, from Guernsey, Jersey, Man, Gibraltar, Malta, or from any neutral or allied country, to any other country or place than to a port of the United Kingdom, unless such articles shall have been previously imported into such places as aforesaid from some port of the United Kingdom. And the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury, his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, and the Judges of the High Court of Admiralty and Vice-Admiralty, are to take the necessary measures herein as to them may respectively appertain.

STEPHEN COTTRELL.

Admiralty-office, April 5. Letter transmitted by Vice-admiral Whitshed.

Dryad, at Sea, March 22.

Sir, I have great satisfaction in reporting to you the capture of the French brig privateer Rennair, by his Majesty's ship under my command, in lat. 47 N. and long. 11 W. She has ports for 18 guns, but only mounts twelve 6-pounders, and two 12-pounder carronades; sailed from Bourdeaux on the 10th inst. with a complement of 95 men, the half of which are Danes. She is a new vessel, and was on her first cruise; coppered, sails very fast, and complete with provisions and stores for three months. The only capture she has made is a Portuguese schooner, bound to Cork, laden with salt.

ADAM DRUMMOND.

Admiralty-office, April 9. Letter transmitted by Adm. Vashon, at Leith.

Ringdove sloop, Leith roads, April 2.

Sir, In pursuance of the information I received at Balta Sound, mentioned in my letter to you, dated the 29th ult. a copy of which is inclosed, respecting two privateers being seen off Shetland in possession of a sloop, supposed to be the Hope of Leith, I instantly weighed, and stood under all sail for Bergen. On the following day, at half-past three *p. m.* being in latitude 60 deg. 50 min. N. and longitude 3 deg. 30 min. E. Bergen bearing East, distance 13 leagues, and blowing heavy gales from the North by East, I have the satisfaction to acquaint you, that we saw a sail steering towards us. On nearing her I made the private signals, supposing her to be one of our own cruizers; she immediately hoisted Danish colours, and endeavoured to effect her escape. I won, and soon closed with her to leeward; and although I repeatedly ordered him to shorten

shorten sail, and heave to, he, trusting to superior sailing, obstinately refused, which obliged me to fire a few shot at her, the last of which, unfortunately, killed one man and wounded two; she then surrendered; but in consequence of the heavy sea, I could not get the prisoners on board till the following morning. She proves to be the Forden Shirold, pierced for 14 guns, and mounting 10; she had on-board 62 men, and was four hours from Bergen; she is copper-bottomed, well found, sails remarkably fast, and is four years old; she has been in commission four months, and, in that time, made five captures, and would probably have proved a great pest to our trade had she not been taken. Geo. Peake, Acting Commander.

Downing-street, April 11. The following Dispatches were yesterday received by Visc. Castlereagh, from Maj.-gen. Sherbrooke, commanding his Majesty's troops in Sicily.

Messina, Feb. 8.

My Lord, As an opportunity offers of writing to England by a private ship, which runs without convoy, I profit of the conveyance to inform your Lordship, that his Sicilian Majesty's garrison of Reggio surrendered to the French on the 3d inst. Gen. Regnier's operations in Calabria will now, consequently, be directed against Scylla alone; which place has been invested for nearly six weeks. He has been so fortunate as to possess himself of four Sicilian gun-boats, each carrying a 24-pounder, all of which he has landed. Our greatest efforts have, for a length of time past, been made to prevent his bringing battering cannon into this part of Calabria; but fortune, by throwing those into his hands, has rendered our endeavours nugatory. As in my former letters I have given your Lordship my opinion of what the probable fate of Scylla must be, when the enemy can bring guns of heavy metal into batteries against it at breaching distance, it is needless for me now to say more on the subject. I am extremely sorry to inform your Lordship, that in endeavouring to recover the Sicilian gun-boats which fell into the enemy's hands, on the evening of the 30th ult. the Delight sloop of war most unfortunately got on shore on the Calabrian coast. It being found impossible to get her off, she was next day burnt, to prevent her being of farther use to the enemy. It is with the most heartfelt concern I add, that on this melancholy occasion Capt. Handfield, (with several of his ship's company) was killed; and that Capt. Seccombe, of the Glatton, (who was at the time on-board the Delight) was very dangerously wounded, and, with the remainder, made prisoners. Capt. Seccombe was permitted, the next day to come over to Messina on his parole, but on the 3d inst. he died of his wounds.

J. C. Sherbrooke, Maj.-gen.

Messina, Feb. 23.

My Lord, I have the honour to state, for your Lordship's information, that I have found it expedient, and, to the best of my judgment, for the good of his Majesty's service, to withdraw the British troops from the castle of Scylla, which was evacuated accordingly by my order on the 17th inst.; the place was immediately entered by the French troops; and it is now in their possession. I beg leave also to lay before your Lordship the inclosed report made to me by Lieut.-col. Robertson, late Commandant of Scylla, as it contains a detailed account of the events as they occurred, from the 31st December last (the day on which the enemy came before the place) until the time of its evacuation; which measure, I am led to hope, will not only appear to your Lordship to have been absolutely necessary under the existing circumstances, but that our troops were not withdrawn until no other means remained of preventing the brave garrison falling into the enemy's hands. I likewise transmit a return of the killed and wounded of the detachments forming the British garrison of Scylla during the siege. Having already, on a former occasion, had the honour of submitting my opinion, that the Castle of Scylla would be no longer tenable whenever the enemy should succeed in bringing battering guns against it, the fall of this place will excite no surprise in your Lordship's mind, when you perceive the very formidable force with which it was attacked, and the very ample means with which the enemy was provided to possess himself of it. Much reliance has been heretofore placed upon the assistance which might be afforded by the gun and mortar boats, in the defence of Scylla, and of the annoyance they might give the enemy in carrying on his approaches; but, unfortunately, the weather from the 11th to the 17th was so stormy, that it was quite impossible for them to be employed with any hopes of advantage. On the morning of the 15th inst. Lieut.-col. Robertson having informed me, by telegraph, that the parapet of the work was destroyed, and that all his guns were either dismounted or disabled, I felt very anxious indeed to withdraw the troops, but a continuance of the gale rendered this impracticable till the 17th; when, during a temporary lull, (every necessary arrangement having been previously made) the transports' boats, protected by the men of war's launches, ran over from the Faros, and succeeded in bringing away the whole of the garrison, who effected their retreat by the sea-staircase to the boats,

boats, when they were exposed to a most tremendous galling fire of grape and musketry from the enemy, till such time as they could pull out of the reach of it. "I am happy to add, that the loss of the troops in this exposed situation was only four killed and five wounded, and that of the seamen, one killed and ten wounded. Capt. Otway, of the Navy, who commands the ships of war stationed here, entrusted the execution of this very dangerous piece of service to Capt. Trollope, of the Electra. More judgment, coolness, and intrepidity were never displayed on any occasion; and I feel myself particularly indebted to Captain Trollope, and to the Officers and seamen serving under him, to whose gallant exertions I owe the preservation of the garrison. The gallantry and good conduct of the officers and men employed in the defence of Scylla Castle, merit my highest approbation. More could not be expected from any men than these have performed. Lieut.-col. Robertson, who commanded, I beg leave to recommend in the strongest terms to your Lordship's notice and protection. The ability, zeal, and gallantry, displayed by him in the defence of this little fortress, deserve my warmest praise and commendation. When your Lordship comes to consider what the numbers of the enemy were before Scylla, with a strong supporting army at hand, from which he could draw reinforcements at pleasure, I trust it will appear to your Lordship that prudence would not have warranted my making a diversion in favour of Scylla, by risking a landing on the Calabrian shore. The only remaining effort therefore that I could make, was to prevent the brave garrison falling into the enemy's hands; and this, with the co-operation and assistance of the naval force under Capt. Otway, has been happily effected in open day, under the enemy's fire, with much less loss than might reasonably have been expected.

J. C. Sherbrooke, Major-Gen.

Messina, Feb. 8.

Sir, In obedience to your orders I have the honour to report the particulars of what occurred since the first appearance of the enemy before Scylla. After being invested by Gen. Regnier's army during seven weeks, and battered for six days by fourteen pieces of heavy ordnance, the little Castle of Scylla has fallen into his hands. But I have the heartfelt satisfaction to add, that not one of the gallant garrison placed under my orders has become his prisoner. In the latter end of December, the arrival of troops and ordnance stores at Seminara left me no room to doubt the enemy's intention of besieging Scylla; and parties of the peasantry were accordingly sent out to render the passes of Solano impracticable, and to create obstacles to his advance, by cuts across the various paths which lead from the Heights of Milia down to Scylla. This work, as well as the levelling of fences, &c. proceeded rapidly and effectually under the direction of Captain Nicholas, Assistant-Quarter-Master-General; when, upon the 31st of December, the advanced workmen, and the out-posts of the *Masse* were driven in by three French battalions, and a detachment of cavalry, under Gen. Millet, which took post upon the heights above us; and on the following day Regnier brought up two more battalions, and spreading his out-posts to Favezzina, Bagnara, &c. completed the investment of the town. At this time the Garrison of the Castle consisted of about two hundred British, and from four to five hundred *Masse* occupied the town. The enemy's troops were now incessantly employed in forming the roads necessary for bringing his heavy ordnance from Seminara, while we laboured to render the approach to Scylla difficult, and harassed the French by constant attacks on his out-posts with parties of the *Masse*, and occasionally with boats. In some of these partial actions the enemy suffered severely, particularly in a night attack at Bagnara, where the Voltigeurs of the 23d Light Infantry were cut to pieces. Owing to these checks, the French were retarded until the 6th of February, when they descended the heights in force, and came within a distant range of our guns; and from this day they honoured our little Castle with all the detailed precautions of a regular siege, in covering his approaches and communications. The skirmishes between the enemy and the *Masse* became very serious; the latter displayed great gallantry; and enjoying the support of the Castle guns, obliged the French to purchase their advance with heavy loss; but, on the 9th, were obliged to yield to the numbers of the enemy, who assailed the town on all sides; our guns, however, covered their retreat; and I had the satisfaction of sending off these brave peasants to Messina, without leaving a man in the enemy's hands. The force which General Regnier had brought to besiege Scylla, consisted of a body of Cavalry, the 23d Light Infantry, the 1st, 62d, and 101st of the Line, in all about 6,000 men; with five 24-pounders, five eighteens, and four mortars, besides field-pieces. On the morning of the 11th he opened his batteries, directing his efforts to the destruction of our upper works, and the disabling of our guns; while under cover of this fire, he laboured to establish two breaching

batteries, at three and four hundred yards distance. It was not, however, till the 14th, that our parapet and guns were rendered totally useless; nor till then did their slaughter abate to which their parties employed on the breaching batteries were exposed from our grape and shells. From this time our defence was confined to musketry, as our guns lay buried under the ruins of the parapet, and the close fire from five 24-pounders became incessant. In the mean time we discovered him attempting to mine the right bastion, upon which he continued at work for three nights, but I apprehend without the expected success. In the night of the 15th, the French pushed round the foot of the rock, with the intention of destroying the staircase, but we happily discovered them, and beat them off with the slaughter to which their desperate situation exposed them. The fire from the breaching batteries had been variously directed until the evening of the 16th, when they bent their undivided fury against the left bastion, with such success, that the breach would probably have been practicable by the following evening. It was under these circumstances that I received your orders to evacuate the Castle, and have the great satisfaction of reporting, that we accomplished this yesterday morning, in full view of the enemy, and without leaving an individual behind. The approach of the boats from Faros gave the French full intimation of our design, but the tempestuous state of the weather obliged us to seize the short opportunity of an hour's lull. Every battery poured its utmost fire upon the Castle, and subsequently upon the boats, while infantry, with field pieces, tried the breach on either side. The garrison was drawn off in succession, and the embarkation effected with the greatest order, notwithstanding the tremendous fire of grape, shells, &c. Our loss in the operation was small—and before we were a musket-shot distance, the French were in the fort. The masterly arrangement of the transport boats, and men of war launches, upon this occasion, does high honour to Captain Trollope, of his Majesty's ship Electra, who personally superintended this service; and the conduct of the officers and men under him was marked with all the coolness and dexterity of British seamen. I regret to add, that one of them was killed in the operation, and ten wounded, some of them dangerously. The uniform good conduct of the garrison which I have had the good fortune to command, demands my warmest gratitude; and their intrepid spirit during the siege is hardly more commendable than the zeal with which they went through the heavy fatigues that preceded it. The detachment of the royal artillery was highly conspicuous; the excellence of their gunnery was proved by the severe losses which the enemy has sustained; and I cannot too strongly express my sense of the skill and indefatigable zeal which Lieutenant Dunn has displayed throughout the siege. I feel highly indebted to the exertions of Captain Cruikshanks, of the 62d, Jordan, of the 27th, and Pringle of the 21st, as well as to the officers and men under them. From Lieut. Dickons, of the Engineers, I received every assistance; and my Adjutant, Lieut. Hadfield, of the 35th, has been throughout indefatigably zealous. I cannot conclude, Sir, without expressing my particular thanks to Capt. Nicholas, Assistant Quarter-Master-General, whose abilities and activity rendered him eminently useful. And I have the satisfaction of reflecting, that the support I have received from all ranks has enabled me to sell Scylla dear; and that Gen. Regnier has obtained possession of this little heap of ruins with the loss of several hundreds of his best troops. A return of our killed and wounded is annexed. We have lost some gallant men; but considering the weight of the enemy's fire, the number is by no means great.

G. D. Robertson, Lieut.-col.
Commandant Scylla Castle.

To Major-Gen. Sherbrooke.

Killed and *Wounded* of the British Garrison of the Castle of Scylla, in Calabria, from the 4th to the 17th of February.

Total—3 gunners, 8 rank and file, killed; 1 bombardier, 8 gunners, 23 rank and file, wounded.

J. Campbell, Brig.-Gen.
Adjutant-General.

Messina, Feb. 29.

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN OCCURRENCES.

DENMARK.

A Danish Declaration has been published against Sweden, dated the 29th of February; charging the Court of Stockholm with observing a total silence with respect to the attack of England on Copenhagen; and complaining of the facility afforded, before the reduction of Stralsund, to the departure of the English forces from Pomerania; and of the present engagements between Great Britain and Sweden. The Danish Government insist upon the undeviating impartiality which they have observed for a long series of years; (an assertion in direct opposition to almost every part of the Correspondence which has been published with our Government) they consider the visit of the King of Sweden to Gottenburgh as an insult to Denmark, and to the representations which

Russia

Russia had made, with as much *tenderness as patience*, in order to engage her to renounce her alliance with Great Britain. Finally, without saying one word of the conduct of France towards Sweden, his Danish Majesty declares, that "he adopts altogether the resolutions of Russia in respect to Sweden; and that he will not separate his cause from that of the Emperor Alexander, his august and faithful ally."

A Convention has been signed between Denmark and France, by which 12,000 Danish troops are to act with the French army destined against Sweden, commanded by the French General. Another body of Danish troops, commanded by a Danish officer, is to be employed in the Swedish expedition, and is now assembling in Zealand. The Convention stipulates that no French or Spanish troops are to be quartered in Holstein.

25,000 troops, it is said, have found their way into the island of Zealand, French and Danish.

The regular troops in Norway are stated to amount to 15,000.

SWEDEN.

[*The spirited Answer of the magnanimous King of Sweden to the Danish Declaration of War, shall be given in our next.*]

INTERCEPTED RUSSIAN STATE PAPERS.

The Baron Nicolay, who was on his journey from London to St. Petersburg, has been arrested at Grilslahaven, and brought back to Stockholm, where he is placed under a strong military guard: a great number of letters, and the dispatches of the Russian Minister Alopeus, were found upon him. They form a complete series of State Papers, and have been published, under the authority of the Swedish Government, in a Pamphlet, accompanied by notes of illustrations.—Among other things, they develope a most dishonourable and scandalous project of seduction and perfidy on the part of the Russian Ministry, which must eternally stamp the actors and participators in it with infamy. We subjoin a letter from the Count de Romanzoff to M. Alopeus, as a specimen:

"Sir, Some persons think that Baron Armfeldt, little satisfied with the manner in which he is treated by the King of Sweden, may perhaps be disposed to quit entirely the Court of Stockholm: as in reality he is not a Swede, but a native of Finland, he may perhaps be gained over; which, in the present situation of affairs, would be of great importance to us. On this account, before you quit Sweden, you will see the propriety of sounding the sentiments of Armfeldt. If he should be inclined to be open with you, you will not neglect to discuss matters in detail; and, without entering into any positive obligation, you will confine yourself to the letting him see all the advantages which may most flatter his ambition. You will greatly oblige me, Sir, by immediately apprising me what may be the result of your proceeding on this subject. Knowing your experience in business, I need not observe to you how essential it is that this kind of negotiation should be carried on in such a manner that you do not commit yourself, and in this I reckon entirely upon your prudence.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) Le Comte NICOLAS ROMANZOFF.

St. Petersburg, Feb 5, 1808.

To shew the zeal of the Swedes, two facts only need be mentioned: The sailors, without enquiring what their pay would be, have volunteered to a man. The navy was thus completed in a fortnight. The levy of all young men from 18 to 25, has produced no less than 280,000, many above 25 having underrated their age, and others having insisted on their right to serve their country. This number being more than is required, or than the country could well support, the King has issued a Proclamation, restricting the number which each Governancy is to furnish, specifying also those who are on no account to be inrolled; such as, Students at the Universities, Burghers, Journeymen Printers, and Mechanics. These volunteers are now training in all parts of the country.

An embargo was on the 20th imposed on all Russian, Prussian, and Danish ships, in the ports of Sweden.

RUSSIA.

The value of the different articles of merchandize exported last year from St. Petersburg and Cronstadt, by sea, amounted to 28,945,545 roubles, and that of the imports to 15,303,483 roubles. The English imported to the amount of 4,386,400 roubles, and exported to 11,794,404 roubles. The number of ships arrived amounted to 851; among which there were 440 English, 122 Swedish, 88 American, 68 Danish, 31 Lubeck, 2 Hamburgh vessels, &c.

GERMANY.

The Nuremberg Gazette states, that Austria, in compliance with the wishes of France, had joined the Confederacy against Sweden, and had intimated to the Swedish Charge d' Affaires to quit Vienna.

Jerome, the new *King of Westphalia*, has issued a Decree, dated Cassel, Feb. 5, ordering some English goods, lately discovered at Marburgh, to be publicly burnt there.

Another portion of the Electorate of Hanover has been given to King Jerome. It lies between the Weser and the Emmer, and comprises the bailiwick of Polle, the town

town of Bodenwerder, and parts of the bailiwicks of Goohside and Opsen.

Great rejoicings took place at Wesel, on its being incorporated with France. The city was illuminated for several nights by order of the French Commandant.

PRUSSIA.

The King of Prussia has been stripped of another portion of the territory reserved to him by the Treaty of Tilsit, as appears by an Edict, published at Breslaw March 15, by which he "cedes the province of New Silesia, to be added to the Duchy of Warsaw; and dismisses all his servants in the province from their duties towards him, so as not to prevent their contracting new obligations to continue new employments."

M. la Chevardiere, French Consul at Dantzic, has been arrested by order of Gen. Rapp, and sent prisoner to Paris, accused of having accepted bribes to introduce British goods; and by this means, within a few months, to have acquired four millions of francs.

During the late unfortunate campaign, the number of Prussian prisoners sent to France amounted to little short of 100,000. Prince William of Prussia, after much solicitation, succeeded in obtaining passports for them to return home, when he had the mortification to find that the total number, whose attachment to their Country was superior to the means employed to alienate them from it, did not amount to 7000. France has formed several complete regiments from amongst these prisoners, and placed them upon the footing of the Swiss and Hanoverian regiments in her service.

FRANCE.

By a Decree of the 17th of March, Buonaparte has ordered the execution of the measures determined on at Paris in December last respecting the Jews. A Synagogue and Israelite Consistory is to be established for every 2000 Jews, but there can be only one Consistorial Synagogue for a Department. The Consistory is to superintend the Rabbis, and see that their teaching be conformable to the doctrines of the Grand Sanhedrin. They are to give information respecting the Jewish Conscripts of their districts. Every Jew who wishes to settle in France or Italy, must give three months previous notice to the nearest Consistory. There is to be a Central Consistory at Paris: each Consistory is to have a Grand Rabbi, elected by 25 Notables. The Rabbis of the Central Consistory are to have a salary of 6000 francs; those of the Consistorial Synagogue 7000; and the other Rabbis are not to have less than 1000 francs.

Another Imperial Decree, dated the 17th, annuls all obligations for loans made by Jews to minors, without the sanction of their guardians; to married women without the consent of their husbands; or to military men, without the authority of their superior Officers. Bills granted by French subjects to Jews cannot be demanded, unless the holders prove the full value was given, without any fraud. All debts accumulated by interest above *5 per cent.* are to be reduced by the Courts of Law. If the interest growing on the capital exceed *23 per cent.* the contract is to be declared usurious. After the 1st July next, no Jew will be allowed to trade without a patent, renewable annually. This patent the Prefects are not to grant to any individual, until he produces a certificate of his character, testifying that he is no usurer. No Jew not actually domiciliated in the Departments of the Upper and Lower Rhine, can be admitted to domicile there. In the other Departments the Jews cannot be allowed to settle, except upon the condition of their purchasing rural property, and abandoning commerce. The Emperor may, however, grant to individuals exceptions from this law. The Jews of the Conscription are required to perform personal service, and are not allowed to find substitutes. These regulations are to be continued only during ten years, in the hope that after that period there will be no difference between the moral character of the Jews and other Citizens of the Empire. If the contrary should appear, the law will be continued in force. — The Jews of Bourdeaux, of the Gironde, and the Landes, having given no cause for complaint, are not made subject to the above regulations.

The *Moniteur* of the 22d ult. contains the intelligence of the march of the Russian troops into Finland, and the arrest of the Russian Minister at Stockholm, with the sealing of his papers, &c. It proceeds to inveigh in a gross manner against the King of Sweden, for this "*outrage on the rights of nations!*"

Strasburgh, March 23. Within a short time five sail of the line have been built, manned, and fitted for sea at Toulon. Seamen were obtained from Genoa, Venice, &c.

HOLLAND.

Message of the King to the Legislative Body, dated Utrecht, March 30.—"Gentlemen, We have charged a Committee of our Council of State to present to you a project of a law relative to the Finances of this year.—At the commencement of your present Session we expressed on our part a strong desire to adopt a definitive and permanent system with respect to the Finances; but since the 28th of November affairs have not been ameliorated, and we have been under the indispensable necessity of provisorily shutting our ports.

This

This extreme and painful measure ought to ensure to us compensation, to which we have so much title, and affords an irrefragable proof of the sincerity and constancy of our efforts in the common cause. Thus we must postpone all idea of a definitive and permanent system until a maritime peace, when alone it will be possible to reduce our expenditure to the amount of our revenue." It then goes on to state, that the expenditure for 1807 had been 78,000,000 florins, and the revenues only 55,000,000; leaving a deficit of 23,000,000, exclusive of previous arrears. To meet these, a loan of 40,000,000 had been negotiated, which produced 38,000,000; the 15,000,000, after providing for the deficit, was applied to the payment of arrears. The estimate of expenditure for 1808 is 74,000,000, while the revenue is not estimated to produce more than 50,000,000.—It is said in this part of the Message, "We cannot dispense with maintaining in a good state the squadrons of the Texel and the Meuse. We announce with pleasure to the Legislative Body, that, as the price of our efforts, France has expressly engaged to procure the restoration of our colonies, and particularly those of Guiana."

A Loan has been opened at Amsterdam, under the direction of the principal Merchants and Bankers, for fitting out small armed vessels. The first subscriptions, it is said, amounted to 500,000 guilders, and the books were to close in the beginning of the present month.

The works for converting the Stadthouse of Amsterdam into a palace for King Louis are carried on with great activity.

SPAIN.

Details of the Revolution that has taken place in Spain.

By Letters from Madrid of the 19th March, it appears, that that city presented a most distressing scene of turbulence and confusion for the six preceding days, during which the Royal Authority was disregarded, and the person of the Monarch in danger. Instead, however, of being a rising of the people to prevent the introduction of the French troops into Spain by Godoy, the Prince of the Peace, the popular fury seems to have been directed against that degraded favourite for very different reasons; and the interference of a foreign power was welcomed by the inhabitants as the means of geting rid of so odious a Ruler. That Godoy was at one time attached to the interests of Buonaparte, there can be little reason to doubt. Circumstances shew, however, that, from whatever motives, this understanding had ceased to exist, and that the perfidious Minister latterly regarded the approach of the French Ruler with appropriate feelings of terror.

Having received certain intelligence that Buonaparte intended to visit Madrid, the King of Spain, at the desire of his favourite, sent to demand the object of his journey, and the destination of his troops. The answer was laconic—"That he came in a peaceful manner—for the good of the nation—and to make a Prince happy." The purport of this reply proved entirely satisfactory to the unsuspecting Monarch; but the conscience of his Minister rendered him more acute, and he at once saw the destruction which threatened him. He without delay commenced preparations for escaping to Mexico, whither he had induced his Royal Master to accompany him, by instilling into his mind a belief that the people of Madrid demanded his head. With this view, the accounts state, that he took out of the Royal Chest 36 millions of rials, having already, in the course of last month, sent 60 millions to Corunna, which were destined for London, where he had 40 millions of dollars.—The intended departure of the Royal Family having once got abroad, all was instantly turbulence and confusion. A scuffle took place in the Council, in which several of the Grandees were wounded. The result, however, was, that the departure of the King was positively interdicted by that body. Godoy with difficulty escaped to his house, which the mob forced into, and his brother Don Diego Godoy was killed in attempting to repulse them. The Prince of the Peace, who had fled, was brought back prisoner; and harmony could only be partially restored by a Royal Decree, stripping the favourite of his public employments.

[*From the Bourdeaux Paper* ("Indicateur") *dated April* 1.]

Madrid, March 19.—There have passed within the last few days, events that have shaken the throne of our Masters. On the 15th March the report was, that the King, who was at Aranjuez, was about to retire to Seville; that a great Council, which had been held at the Palace, had so decided it, but that the opinions on the subject were not agreed; that the Queen and the Prince of the Peace wished to go; but that the Prince of Asturias, and his brother, wished to stay. We were speedily informed, that the troops which were cantoned in Madrid, had orders to quit the city. Alarm was in every breast; when a proclamation from the King was published on the 16th, with a view of tranquillizing the people; which in some degree had the desired effect. On the 17th it was understood, that the Spanish Guards were to march to Aranjuez, and that the two Regiments of Swiss were alone to remain here. These Regiments have not for

for some time been popular in this city. All the world, on this news, hurried to the road leading to Aranjuez. "Spaniards," every one cried to the Soldiers, "will you abandon your country? Will you protect the flight of a Prince who sacrifices his subjects, and who goes to carry disorder to our Colonies? *Have we then as little spirit as the inhabitants of Lisbon?*" Several of the Ministers, who were not favourable to the departure, circulated handbills in the surrounding villages, stating what was going on, and the imminent danger in which the country was placed. On the 18th the peasants hurried in crowds to Aranjuez; relays were already stationed on the road to Seville; the town was filled with troops, and the baggage of the Court was packed up in all the apartments. The night between the 17th and 18th was a night of tumult. The house of the Prince of the Peace was defended by his Guards, who had a particular watchword; those at the Castle had another. At four in the morning the people rushed in crowds to the Palace of the Prince of the Peace, but were repulsed by his Guards. The Life Guards took part with the people, and fell upon the Prince's Guards. The gates were forced, the furniture broken, and the apartments desolated. The Princess of the Peace ran to the staircase, and was conducted to the King's Palace, with all the respect due to her rank. The Prince of the Peace disappeared. Don Diego Godoy, his brother, Commandant of the Life Guards, was arrested by his own soldiers. The King and Queen sat up the whole night between the 17th and 18th. The French Ambassador arrived at Madrid, at five in the morning, and immediately waited on their Majesties. On the 18th a Proclamation by the King dismissed the Prince of the Peace from his employments, and declared that he would take upon himself the command of his armies. This was published at Aranjuez, and at Madrid. On the receipt of this intelligence, the people of Madrid rushed in crowds to the house of the Prince of the Peace, and to those of several of the Ministers. In all of them the furniture and the windows were broken.—There was no one to oppose this disorder; for the Captain General had lost the command. The Swiss regiments remained cantoned in their quarters.

Aranjuez, March 21.—From the 16th to the 21st, Madrid and Aranjuez have been the theatre of several insurrections, in which the houses of the Prince of the Peace, the Minister of Finance, Soler, the Director of Consolidation, Espicossa, of other Ministers, and of several relations of the Prince of the Peace, have been pillaged, and the furniture burnt in the public streets. The Prince of the Peace has been arrested in a loft in his own house, where he had concealed himself.

The tumult increasing, the King thought fit to publish the following

ROYAL DECREE.

My habitual infirmities not permitting me to support any longer the important burden of the Government of my Kingdom, and it being requisite for the re-establishment of my health, that I should enjoy in a more temperate climate a private life, I have determined, after mature deliberation, to abdicate my Crown, in favour of my heir, my dearly beloved son the Prince of Asturias. My Royal will therefore is, that he should be recognised and obeyed, as King and natural Lord of all my kingdoms and sovereignties, and in order that this Royal Decree of my free and spontaneous abdication may be exactly and duly fulfilled, you will communicate it to the Council and to all others whom it may concern. I, THE KING.

Done at Aranjuez, March 19.

DON PEDRO CEVALLOS.

On the 20th, an Edict was issued by order of the new King, Ferdinand the Seventh, dated Madrid, March 20, stating that His Majesty had determined to confiscate all the goods, estates, &c. of Don Emanuel Godoy (the Prince of the Peace) and appointing the Duc d'Infantado Colonel of the Spanish Guards, and confering on him the Presidency of Castile.

A Proclamation was also issued by the Council to the people of Madrid, desiring them "to retire to their homes, and to remain in the most perfect tranquillity: persuaded that they will then give to his Majesty, in the first moments of his reign, the best testimony of the sincerity of their sentiments, and of those acclamations of fidelity which have been recently heard."

The head quarters of the Grand Duke of Berg were at Aranda. On the 19th they were at Somosierra, on the 20th at Bruhajo, and on the 21st at Aldevanda. He has with him the divisions of Marshal Money and of General Dupont. His arrival appears to be generally desired. The mass of the people of Madrid are calm and tranquil; and, as it happens in similar cases, disorders have only been committed by a small number of individuals.

Private letters, relative to Spain, dated Gibraltar, March 23, say, "The provinces of Catalonia, Navarre, and Biscay, no longer belong to the Spanish Monarchy. They are taken possession of by the French troops; and the Grand Duke of Berg has published a proclamation, stating, that this measure is taken for *pacific* purposes. This Proclamation has occasioned a fall in the Vales, from 63 to 60. The number of French troops which have entered Spain exceeds 150,000 men. A French force is daily

daily expected at Malaga. Considerable gloom prevails throughout Spain."

PORTUGAL.

The *Cognette* sloop of war, arrived at Portsmouth, has brought letters from the fleet off the Tagus; in which it is stated, that the scarcity in Lisbon was bordering on famine, and that Gen. Junot had sent a flag of truce to Sir S. Cotton, supposed to relate to the Russian fleet. One of the letters states, that Gen. Junot and Admiral Siniavin had proposed to the British Admiral, that the Russian fleet should be allowed to return home; the crews to be considered as prisoners of war on their parole, and the ships not to be employed against Great Britain or her allies during the war.

ITALY.

Letters from Rome mention, that an entire change has taken place in the government of that city, and that French troops were expected to seize the treasures of the Convents there, in the same manner as they had done in Portugal.

ASIA.

Government have received detailed reports of the depredations of the Zemindar Doondea in the district of Allyghur, and adjacent country. A number of horsemen have been discovered to be stationed in the defiles and jungles of Barowley, from whence they issued in the night to forage in the neighbourhood. A party of these freebooters having entered the village of Kharea, demanded assistance of the inhabitants, which the latter refusing, they collected all the cattle and grain of the place, and then set the village on fire. Achmet Khan, the brother of Doondea, at the head of a body of cavalry, entered the district of Taoree previous to the fall of Cumoona, where he committed great excesses, and carried off several of the inhabitants, being unable to seduce them from their attachment to the English.

Doondea is stated to have retreated to a strong hill fort, about 20 coss from Cumoona, and has been followed thither by a detachment of British troops.—It appears, by intercepted letters, that some foreign officers, who had arrived in disguise from Georgia, were in Doondea's service, and directed the defence of Cumoona. It farther appears, that Doondea had endeavoured to attach to his interest Ackber Shaw, the heir apparent to the late Mogul, and had in some degree succeeded with the younger branches of that family.

Orders have been given to destroy the works of Cumoona.

Dispatches have been received at the India House, by the General Stuart packet, arrived at Portsmouth, dated Calcutta, Dec. 8, with advice of the capture of the fort of Kitsmore, near Alleghur, on the 24th November, by assault, after a month's siege. Doondea Khan, formerly in the Mahratta service, having assembled, by promises of plunder, a numerous body of followers, was laying waste the provinces of Agra and Delhi; when the approach of the British army, under the orders of Colonels Duken and Horsford, compelled him to seek shelter at Kitsmore. The determined character of his resistance is manifested by the magnitude of our loss; which, besides nearly 500 men, mostly natives, killed and wounded, we are distressed to hear, comprises the following officers.

Killed: Lieut.-col. Duff, Brigade Major Fraser; Captains Radcliffe, Thesk, Robertson, and Brown; Lieutenants Sneyd, Defue, Macleod, and Ramsey; and Ensign Jones.

The other intelligence by these dispatches is of a more agreeable nature. It is stated that the Indian Government, apprised of the designs of France and Russia against Hindostan, were engaged in attaching the native Powers to its interest. Scindea and Holkar are represented as having made the warmest professions of friendship, and offered to assist the British Power in repelling any attempt to disturb the common tranquillity. The Gauacur, Peishwa, and Nizam, have made similar declarations, probably with more sincerity: but the circumstance which more than any other manifests the general sentiment in India in favour of the English is, that the Scicks have consented to the occupation of some strong passes in their country by British troops, in the event of the menaced invasion being attempted.

AMERICA.

Mr. Rose, the Minister for settling our differences with America, has returned, without having been able to accomplish the object of his mission. The embargo still continues in the American ports; and the Proclamation, prohibiting the entrance of our shipping into the waters of the United States, is in full force.

ERRATUM: P. 256, line 19, for *Foran*, read *Bardn*.

IRELAND.

March 28. At the *Wexford* assizes, W. Congreve Alcock, Esq. and Henry Derenzey, were tried for the wilful murder of John Colclough, Esq. Mr. A. and Mr. C. had been candidates at the late Wexford election, and, in consequence of a dispute respecting voters, they went to fight a duel, in which Mr. C. was killed. The principal ground of charge against Mr. Alcock was, that previous to his firing he had put on his spectacles. In answer to this, it was proved that the effect of the glasses which Mr. Alcock wore, on a defective eye, was, that the object was made clearer

clearer and more defined, and that it diminished in size and light: he did not think it rendered the hitting a distant object more secure. After a charge from Baron Smith, the Jury retired, and in about three minutes returned a verdict of Not Guilty, as to both prisoners. The Judge, in discharging the prisoners, expressed his satisfaction at the verdict.

Country News.

Jan. 21. As the workmen belonging to the Rev. W. Shaw, D. D. were employed in digging the foundation of his new school-room at Chelvey, in the diocese of Bristol, they discovered, about 4 feet below the surface of the ground, a large pot or urn, of a hard blackish substance, resembling over-burnt brick, filled with ashes and bones undoubtedly human. One of the labourers soon after struck his pickaxe against a stone bottle containing about 274 pieces of silver coin of Julius Cæsar, which are esteemed a great curiosity, being in the highest state of perfection. No other antiquities have been as yet discovered; but, as Chelvey is only two miles distant from *Rectunum*, an old Roman station, farther researches would probably be attended with the desired success. The Doctor intends presenting a selection of the coins to the British Museum; and several members of the Antiquarian Society are anxious that an engraving should be made from them.

March 26. We are concerned to announce the loss of the Caledonia, of Aberdeen, on the rocks of *Redcar*, near Gisborough, Yorkshire, this night. Seventeen persons perished, including five or six Gentlemen passengers.

March 29. A remarkable occurrence took place this morning at *Spithead*. A man, belonging to the Salsette frigate, was sentenced to be flogged through the fleet for thieving. The boats from all the men of war, as is customary upon these occasions, were assembled; when, at the moment the punishment was about to be inflicted, he jumped overboard, and was never afterwards seen. It is conjectured he had previously concealed some shot in his pockets, to prevent the possibility of his rising again in the water.

April 2. A few days since a violent explosion happened at the Gunpowder Works belonging to Messrs. Jenkins and Love, at *Battle*, in Sussex, containing upwards of 200 barrels of gunpowder. Two men were killed, and a child lost its life by being struck by some of the shattered ruins.

Domestic Occurrences.

Wednesday, March 30.

This day the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs, with a deputation from the Court of Common Council of the City of London, waited upon his Majesty at the Queen's Palace, with an Address upon the state of public affairs; in which they renew their assurances of their unshaken attachment to his Majesty's sacred Person and Government.

"We are not unmindful, Sire, that by the preponderating influence of the Government of France, almost every State upon the Continent has been compelled to unite in forming one vast gigantic Confederacy, whose efforts are solely directed to bring destruction upon your Majesty's dominions. We view this combination without dread, firmly relying upon a continuance of the Divine Protection, *upon union amongst all ranks of your People, the extinction of* Party Spirit *(most essentially necessary at this very important crisis), upon the goodness of our cause, the valour and skill of your Majesty's fleets and armies, and on the* Vigour, Firmness, *and* Wisdom *of your* Majesty's Councils.

"With these aids, we doubt not your Majesty will confound and defeat the designs of our inveterate Enemy, and in due time be enabled to conclude a Peace, at once honourable, secure, and lasting."

His Majesty was pleased to return a most gracious Answer.

The honour of Knighthood was conferred on Mr. Sheriff Phillips.

Thursday, March 31.

At a Court of Common Council of the City of London, held this day; Petitions were ordered to be presented to both Houses of Parliament, expressing the regret of the Court at the fate of the Bill for preventing the granting of Offices in Reversion; and earnestly entreating the attention of Parliament to that, and other measures of reform in the public expenditure.—The motion was carried *unanimously* in a very crowded Court.

Saturday, April 2.

A fire broke out in Cranbourn-alley; and another about the same time in Tothill-street; but they were both got under without doing much damage.

Tuesday, April 5.

Yesterday a huge stone fell from the steeple of the church of St. Mary, Aldermanbury; and this day a large stone fell from one of the porticoes of St. Paul's Cathedral; but without doing any mischief. About one, a large sheet of lead was raised, by the violence of the wind, from off the top of a house on Ludgate-hill. It fell on the pavement; in its way it broke a part of the parapet wall, which fell in the street with a terrible crash; but no person was injured.

Saturday, April 17.

This morning a fire broke out in a fresh occupied house at a new street at Somers Town, at an early hour, which consumed that and two adjacent houses before it was got under.

Vol. LXXVII. p. 1075. Col. Kington having advanced a conſiderable way into the town of Buenos Ayres, on the morning of the 5th of July, received a muſket-ball through his right leg, which occaſioned him to fall, whilſt cheering and animating his Regiment to follow him, and endeavour to take two pieces of cannon, oppoſed to them in the centre of the ſtreet. Refuſing any aſſiſtance from his men to carry him off, he deſired they would march forward, and do their duty, under the command of the brave and much-lamented Capt. Burrell, who ſoon received a mortal wound. In the mean time the Colonel contrived to remove from the centre into one of the croſs-ſtreets, and there remained till the Caraſineers had been ordered to retreat, when the Enemy advanced, and uſed him in a moſt brutal manner; they were upon the point of diſpatching him with their bayonets, had not an old Spaniard ruſhed from his houſe, and, throwing his cloak over the Colonel, and his perſon between him and his countrymen, beſought them to ſpare his life, and not take advantage of a fallen foe. The old man then dragged him into his houſe, and having bound up his wound, laid him on his own bed, and watched him during the day and night with the tenderneſs of a parent. On the 6th he was conveyed to the citadel, where Gen. Liniers ordered every attention to be paid his wounded priſoners. The General told the Colonel a relation of his (Madam O'Gorman) had offered to accommodate one of the wounded officers at her own houſe, and requeſted he would be removed to her dwelling, where he ſhould have every poſſible care taken of his wound. In this hoſpitable manſion the Colonel lay ſeventeen days before his diſſolution, receiving from the hands of his fair hoſteſs and her relations all kinds of nouriſhment and medicine directed by the Faculty. General Liniers attended him daily, and viſited him always before he retired to reſt. He ſhewed as much intereſt for the Colonel's ſafety as he could have done for his own ſon in a ſimilar ſituation. The old Spaniard was conſtant in his enquiries for the ſtate of the Colonel's wound; and, though preſſed by him to receive a ſum of money for his great humanity and tenderneſs, he could not be prevailed upon to accept the leaſt pecuniary reward, though by no means in affluent circumſtances. Gen. Liniers' generous behaviour continued after the Colonel's deceaſe; he directed the body to be removed to the Viceroy's palace, and there to lie in ſtate till the interment, which took place on the 23d of July. The funeral was conducted in the Engliſh manner, and all the principal Military Officers and Civil Magiſtrates attended, with four Regiments of Infantry to fire over the grave. A tablet, with a ſuitable inſcription, was ordered by the General to be placed over the remains of the deceaſed. To hear that this gallant young hero, cut off in the prime of life, received ſuch marked attention, and experienced every comfort from his enemies, in his laſt moments, muſt be highly gratifying to his afflicted widow, the Marchioneſs of Clanricarde, his relations and numerous friends; and ſhould another expedition to South America prove more fortunate than the laſt, his brave Countrymen may have an opportunity of convincing the Enemy they are not to be outdone in generoſity and humanity, the grand characteriſticks of the Britiſh Nation.

Vol. LXXVIII. p. 175. James Crowdy, eſq. of Swindon, was one of thoſe few men who, without the advantages of ſuperior education, poſſeſſed more correct information, more ſolid judgment, and more uſeful mental acquirements, than many whoſe ſituations have provided for them that deſireable opportunity for improvement. To a quickneſs of comprehenſion was in him added a ſoundneſs of underſtanding not found in many accompliſhed ſcholars; and the eſtimation in which, as a profeſſional man, he was holden by numerous reſpectable perſons, evinced not only his legal abilities, but the honour and integrity of his conduct. He was, indeed, eminent and truly incorruptible in that very trying profeſſion the Law; and, in the courſe of more than 20 years practice, no one was ever known to accuſe or even ſuſpect him of the ſlighteſt departure from the moſt ſcrupulous dictates of fidelity and probity. Having to encounter, in his profeſſional career, with ſome prejudices, and with oppoſite intereſts and influence, he had not made that progreſs in it to which he was moſt juſtly entitled. But, notwithſtanding theſe obſtacles, his merits were becoming more widely known and more adequately rewarded; and, had he lived ſome years longer, there is no doubt that he would have been a diſtinguiſhed ornament to his profeſſion. In private life he was one of the moſt amiable of men. Bleſſed by Nature, or (which is more eſtimable) by reflection and ſelf-government, with a ſingular equanimity, he eaſily gained the eſteem and affection of every one with whom he was in any degree of intimacy; and the ſuavity and hoſpitality of his manners ſecured him unfeigned reſpect from an extenſive circle of acquaintance. In the more limited intercourſe of domeſtic life, Mr. C. was truly exemplary, and juſtly to be envied. He had had the good fortune to marry a very amiable young lady, poſſeſſ d

poſſeſſed of an handſome independence, and of every mental accompliſhment requiſite to render them both perfectly happy; and, until their late unexpected and moſt afflicting ſeparation, they had enjoyed a more uninterrupted portion of human felicity than is uſually permitted to gild this earthly exiſtence. Of thirteen children twelve ſurvive to deplore, with their mother, the early loſs of ſo invaluable a friend and protector. The proſpect of leaving ſuch a numerous family, all under 20 years of age, deprived of their principal ſupport, to contend with the difficulties and uncertainties of life, muſt have been calculated to diſturb the laſt moments of ſo anxious a father. Yet thoſe moments were employed in recommending them to tread in the paths of duty, which alone could procure them permanent happineſs and a greater Protector than him they were about to loſe. Thus, firm in his reliance on Providence, he died with the ſerenity of a good man; and the confidence of a Chriſtian. A Friend, by whom Mr. C. was long and ſincerely eſteemed, feels that this faint attempt to deſcribe his character is not only far removed from flattery, but falls very ſhort of the tribute juſtly due to his memory.

P. 268. The remains of Miſs Eye and Miſs Woolmer, the two young ladies who periſhed in the dreadful fire at Chelmſford, Eſſex, were, on Saturday the 26th of March, interred in one grave in the church-yard of that town. Their funeral was conducted with peculiar ſolemnity: 24 young ladies, habited in white, preceded the coffins; the palls were borne by 12 young ladies in white dreſſes and hoods, ſupported by the ſame number of young men in black with white hatbands. The relatives and friends of the deceaſed, and a numerous train of the principal inhabitants of the town, in deep mourning, followed. Mrs. Smith, at whoſe houſe the fire broke out, died the ſame morning.

P. 274. The late Rev. Sir Wm. Cheere, bart. was ſenior governor of Chriſt's Hoſpital, alſo a governor of Weſtminſter Infirmary and Middleſex Hoſpital. He ſucceeded to the title in 1761, on the death of his father, Sir Henry Cheere, who had been created a baronet in 1766. Dying without iſſue, the title becomes extinct. His fortune, amounting to 150,000l. devolves to his nieces, Mrs. Madryll, wife of Charles M. eſq. of Papworth, Cambridgeſhire, and her ſiſter Miſs Cheere.

P. 277. Dr. Gregory's father, the deſcendant from an old Scotch family, was prebendary of Ferns, and rector of Edermine, in Ireland; but dying when his ſon was only 12 years old, his mother, a native of Lancaſhire, removed to Liverpool, where her ſon was placed at the ſchool of Mr. Holden, a famous mathematician; in which, as well as in the Claſſicks, young Gregory ſoon made a conſiderable proficiency. He was deſtined by his mother to trade; but his own inclination, which led him to the Church, prevailed; and, after having paſſed two years at Edinburgh, principally in mathematical and phyſical ſtudies, he returned to Liverpool, was ordained, and filled the laborious curacy of that town with induſtry and reputation. His education, though not deſultory, had been irregular; and he was more indebted to the powerful efforts of his own intellect than to care or education. Accuſtomed to taſte himſelf, in his own mind he had formed the maſter, the lecturer, and the college. He watched for inſtruction; he never ſuffered an opportunity of acquiring information to eſcape; and the habits of vigilance and accuracy which inſenſibly he was thus led to form, were to him more valuable than are commonly drawn from academic rules. His firſt productions in literature were poetical. Some of theſe were publiſhed; and many remain in MS. To a periodical work at Liverpool he contributed ſeveral eſſays on the inhumanity and impolicy of the Slave-trade, prior to the publications of Mr. Clarkſon on that important ſubject. He came to London in 1782; and obtained the curacy of St. Giles, Cripplegate; which, from the heavy duties attached to it, he ſoon reſigned; but was unanimouſly re-called to that church in 1785, as morning preacher. He officiated at the ſame time at St. Botolph's, Biſhopſgate; and lectured at the Aſylum, and at St. Antholin's. He was elected F.S.A. in 1785. In 1789 he was a candidate for the chaplaincy of the Aſylum; which, from the over-confidence of his friends, he loſt by *one vote*. By the Biſhop of London he was preſented to a ſmall prebend in St. Paul's, which he reſigned on obtaining the rectory of Stapleford, in Herts; and in 1804 obtained Weſt Ham. To the works already enumerated we may add, "An Hiſtory of the Chriſtian Church, from the earlieſt Period to the preſent Time;" of which a new edition, in two volumes, 8vo, appeared in 1795; "Lectures on Natural and Experimental Philoſophy, 1808;" and "A Series of Letters to his Son, on Literature and Compoſition," which is now in the preſs.

P. 278. The Rev. Samuel Smith, LL.D. prebendary of Weſtminſter, was alſo a canon of Peterborough, rector of Walpole, in Norfolk, and of Dry Drayton, in Cambridgeſhire. He was formerly of Trinity college, Cambridge; B. A. 1751; M. A. 1757; and LL. D. 1761. He has died poſſeſſed of more than 100,000l.

BIRTHS.

BIRTHS.

LATELY, at Whitehaven, the lady of Sir Joſeph Stenhouſe, a ſon, being her eleventh child, all living.

Mrs. Harker, wife of Mr. H. agent to the Rev. C. Wyvill, of Conſtable Burton, a ſon, being her twelfth child in thirteen years, all living.

In Rivers-ſtreet, Bath, the wife of Capt. Weſtern, R. N. a ſon.

At Grantham, co. Lincoln, the lady of Sir Montague Cholmeley, bart. a ſon.

March 19. At Wavendon, Bucks, the wife of Henry Hugh Hoare, eſq. a daugh.

20. At Great Billing, near Northampton, the Hon. Mrs. Elwes, a ſon.

28. At Loughborough, co. Leiceſter, the wife of the Rev. Dr. Hardy, a daughter.

The Counteſs of Aberdeen, a daughter.

29. In Cavendiſh-ſquare, the Hon. Mrs. Crewe, a daughter.

31. At Byfield, co. Northampton, the wife of the Rev. Rd. Wm. Wake, a ſon.

April 2. At Herdmanſton, in Scotland, Lady Sinclair, a ſon.

In Harley-ſtreet, Cavendiſh-ſquare, the wife of Stephen Thornton, eſq. a ſon.

3. At Dryden-houſe, in Scotland, Lady Macdonald Lockhart, a daughter.

4. At Southwick, the wife of General Dunlop, of Dunlop, a ſon.

In Berkeley-ſquare, the Counteſs of Jerſey, a ſon and heir.

6. At Athcot, Somerſet, the wife of the Rev. G. H. Templer, a daughter.

8. At Serlby-hall, co. Nottingham, the lady of the Hon. Mr. Monckton, a ſon.

10. At Dalyell-lodge, Fifeſhire, the wife of John Dalyell, eſq. of Lindo, a daughter.

12. The lady of the Hon. Montgomerie Stewart, a ſon.

In Berkeley-ſquare, the wife of T. Buckler Lethbridge, eſq. M. P. a daughter.

14. At Barton Segrove, co. Northampton, the Hon. Mrs. Stopford, a ſon.

17. In Tenterden-ſtreet, Lady Caroline Dundas, a daughter.

The wife of John Jones, eſq. of Hasarth-court, co. Monmouth, a ſon.

At Ingeſtree, Counteſs Talbot, a daught.

22. In Harley-ſtreet, the wife of Henry Hughs, eſq. a daughter.

23. At Viſcounteſs Duncan's, at Edinburgh, the Hon. Mrs. Ferguſſon, a daugh.

25. At the Earl of Derby's houſe, in Grosvenor-ſquare, Lady Stanley, a ſon.

In Manchester-ſtreet, the lady of the Hon. Henry Blackwood, R.N. a ſon.

MARRIAGES.

LATELY, at Convamore, co. Cork, Richard Maunſell, eſq. to the Hon. Catharine Hare, fourth dau. of Ld. Enniſmore.

Feb. 21. At Arkindale, co. York, Mr. John Muire, to Jane, eldeſt daughter of Mr. Anthony Watſon, agent, all of that place.

22. At Bath, Capt. Chriſtian, R.N. eldeſt ſon of the late Admiral Sir Hugh C. K.B. to Harriet, ſecond daughter of the late Samuel Shute, eſq. of Fern-hill, Iſle of Wight.

25. At Cork, the Rev. John Townſend, to Alicia, youngeſt daughter of Sir Robert Warren, bart. of Crookſton, co. Cork.

March 25. Rev. R. Hall, M. A. of Leiceſter, to Miſs Smith, late of Clipſtone, co. Northampton.

29. William Heylinger, eſq. of Weymouth-ſtreet, to Miſs Chalmers, of Park-place, St. James's.

At Great Grimſby, Captain Hewſon, of the Royal Navy, and one of the brave men who diſtinguiſhed themſelves at the battle of Trafalgar, to the eldeſt daughter of William Marſhall, eſq.

30. By ſpecial licence, at Melbury, co. Dorſet, the ſeat of the Earl of Ilcheſter, by the Hon. and Rev. Charles Strangeways, the Right Hon. Lord Henry Petty, to Lady Suſan Strangeways, ſiſter to the Earl of Ilcheſter.

31. At Saintbury, co. Glouceſter, James Weſt, eſq. of Alecot park, to Miſs Roberts, daughter and ſole heireſs of the late Joſeph R. eſq. of New Combe-houſe.

April 2. John Pearſon, eſq. of Upper Clapton, Middleſex, to Mrs. Rout, widow of the late Mr. Baſil R. of Rocheſter, Kent.

5. John Nelſon, eſq. of Eaſt Dereham, Norfolk, to Emily, fifth daughter of Thomas Smyth, eſq. of the ſame place.

6. At Fareham, Edward O'Brien, eſq. Rear-admiral of the Blue, to Mrs. Bradby, of Catiſfield, Hants.

7. Sir Thomas Dyke Ackland, bart. to the only daughter of Henry Hoare, eſq. of Mitcham-grove, Surrey.

At the Quakers meeting at Barking, Eſſex, Samuel Gurney, late of Norwich, to Elizabeth Sheppard, of Upton.

At St. James's, Piccadilly, Wm. Mainwaring, eſq. captain in the Eaſt India Company's Naval Service at Bombay, to Miſs Connell, daughter of Major-general John Shadwell C. in the Service of the Queen of Portugal.

At St. George's, Hanover-ſquare, by the Biſhop of Bath and Wells, Robert Lukin, eſq. ſon of the Dean of Wells, to Miſs Catharine Halliſax, daughter of the late Biſhop of St. Aſaph.

At Saliſbury, the Rev. Henry Hinxman, B.A. of Oriel college, Oxford, to Charlotte, youngeſt daughter of the late Rev. Barfoot Colton, canon-reſidentiary of Saliſbury, &c.

At Edinburgh, Alexander Renny Tailyour, eſq. of Barrowfield, to Elizabeth, eldeſt daughter of Sir Alexander Ramſay, bart. of Balmain.

8. John Baker, eſq. of the Middle Temple, to Miſs Satis, of Portland-place.

9. At Bath, Henry Lee Warner, jun. eſq. to the eldeſt daughter of the late Francis

Francis William Thomas Brydges, esq. of Tiberton-court, co. Hereford.

William Tudor, esq. of Bath, to the second daughter of Nicholas Fenwick, esq. of Lemmington, co. Northumberland.

James Heavisside, esq. of Dublin, to Mrs. Goddard, relict of the Rev. Thomas Wright G. of Bristol.

C. Wale, esq. of Shelford, lieutenant-colonel of the 67th Foot, to Isabella, third daughter of the late Rev. George Johnson, of Norton, co. Durham.

At Hull Bishops, near Taunton, Henry Warre, esq. of Taunton, to Emma, eldest daughter of Richardson Harrison, esq.

10. By special licence, at Brighthelmstone, Brigadier-general Henry-Frederick Campbell, to Mrs. Knox, widow of the late Lieut.-col. K. of the 1st Reg. of Guards.

11. Henry John Shepherd, esq. of Lincoln's-inn, to Lady Mary Primrose, daughter of the Earl of Roseberry.

By special licence, at Blackawton, near Dartmouth, Charles Martin Bulteel, esq. of Plymouth, to Miss Pinson, grand-daughter of Andrew P. esq. of Wadstray-house.

12. Tipping Thomas Rigby, esq. of the Inner Temple, to Anne-Eliza, second dau. of John Cousins, esq. of South Lambeth.

At Cromer, John Thurston Mott, esq. of Barningham-hall, Norfolk, to Sophia, you. daughter of the late Henry Patridge, esq.

16. At Knesworth-hall, co. Cambridge, the seat of Sir Charles Nightingale, bart. James Markland, esq. of the 63d Foot, to the eldest daughter of the late Sir Edward Nightingale, bart.

18. At Northiam, Davies Giddy, esq. of Tredrea, Cornwall, M. P. for Bodmin, to Miss Mary-Anne Gilbert, of East-Bourne.

19. At Aske, co. York, the Rev. William Wharton, to the Hon. Miss Dundas, daughter of Lord D.

Rev. J. G. Dimock, vicar of Clanfield, co. Oxford, to Miss Humphries, of Baldock.

20. At Chelsea, George Kinderley, esq. of Lincoln's-inn, to the eldest daughter of Jn. Adams, esq. late of Peterwell, Cardigan.

John Bunn, esq. of Cobham, Surrey, to the only daughter of A. G. Bourdillon, esq. of Walthamstow, Essex.

At Bloxholm, co. Lincoln, Robert Ferguson, esq. of Nottingham-place, to Mary, only daughter of William Hamilton Nisbet, esq. of Dirleton.

21. Rev. H. C. Ridley, rector of Hambledon, Bucks, third son of Sir M. W. R. bart. to the eldest daughter of James Farrer, esq. of Lincoln's-inn-fields.

22. William Symonds, esq. lieutenant of the Royal Navy, to Miss Elizabeth Luscombe, daughter of Matthew L. esq. of Stonehouse, near Plymouth.

25. Charles William Taylor, esq. M. P. for Wells, to Charlotte, second dau. of John Thomson, esq. of Waverley abbey, Surrey.

DEATHS.

1807. *July* 22. AT Dacca, in the East Indies, Lieut. Edward Henry Mahwasing, of the 3d Regiment of Native Infantry, eldest son of Rowland M. esq. of Northampton. While out at exercise he complained of a sudden attack in the head, and died in a few minutes, in consequence of the rupture of a blood-vessel in his brain.

Aug. 17. At Bencoolen, the wife of Gilbert C. Master, esq. of the Bengal Civil Establishment, and daughter of the late Sir J. Campbell, of Argyleshire.

Sept. 15. At Hyderabad, Capt. Richard Eustage, of the 33d Foot.

Sept. 28. Near Calcutta, in his 23d year, James Adair, esq. only son of the Mr. Serjeant A.

Nov. 26. At Messina, in Sicily, Capt. William Shadwell, of the 81st Foot, and fourth son of Launcelot S. esq. of Upper Gower-street, Bedford-square.

Dec. 30. In Jamaica, of the yellow fever, Spencer George Townsend, esq. receiver of fees and paymaster of contingencies in the Navy-office.

1808. *Jan.* 4. O. S. At Baturin, in the Ukraine, Russia, aged 64, William Statter, esq. a native of Beverley, in Yorkshire; than whom, in all the tender relations of domestic life, a better man perhaps never lived. He was greatly esteemed for the benevolence of his heart, his unaffected modesty, and the uncommon suavity of his manners; and not less distinguished by his great mechanical genius, abilities, and inflexible integrity in business; by the exercise of which, during upwards of 25 years that he had managed the estates of the late Count Razoumoffsky, he improved those extensive domains, thereby increasing the Count's immense revenue, not only beyond all example but even expectation. But what to his humane and generous mind was incomparably the most satisfactory result of his careful and judicious management, was the melioration it produced in the condition of the many thousands of his fellow-creatures (the Serfs) who were committed to his care: by which, in a distant region, he reflected credit upon his native country, and endeared his memory not only to those who had the happiness of his acquaintance, but to all who lived under his influence.

18. At Barbados, aged 18, John Carr, second son of Stephen C. esq. of Clevehill, near Bristol.

Feb. 11. Aged 87, the Cardinal Patriarch of Portugal, Don Jos. Francisco De Mendoça. He was buried on the 13th, in a very plain manner.

13. At Nassau, in New Providence, aged 50, the Hon. Thomas Forbes.

18. At

18. At his lodgings in Shrewſbury, aged 50, Mr. Pierre François Pelletier, a native of Meux, in Lemans, and a deacon of the Congregation of the Oratory. Mr. P. left his native country in 1793, to avoid the horrors of the French Revolution; and for the polite attention he received in this country he always ſhewed the utmoſt gratitude. He was deſervedly eſteemed, and is now lamented, by a numerous circle of friends and acquaintance in that town and neighbourhood (among whom he had lived for the laſt 14 years) for his amiable qualities, as well as for his ſuperlative abilities as a French maſter.

27. Mr. Gibbins, ironmonger and ſeedſman, of Northampton. He was nearly in his uſual health and attending his buſineſs till the evening of the 24th, when he was attacked with a complaint more ſimilar to the *croup* of children than any other, which increaſed with ſuch violence and rapidity as to occaſion his death at two o'clock this morning. Mr. G. was much reſpected; and being a member of the Northampton Troop of Volunteer Cavalry, was interred with military honours.

March . . . At Pentonville, to the great loſs of Society, John Jennings, eſq. of Pulteney-ſtreet, Golden-ſquare. A Friend, who knew him well for more than twenty years, cannot withhold his feelings from regretting very much his loſs: and joins his lamentations with thoſe of a very great man, of fam'd hiſtory, that, when a man of worth, ability, and excellence, departs this life, he leaves a vacuity or chaſm in ſociety which is ſeldom or never filled up during the life-time of ſurviving friends. In appreciating the worth, probity, and eſtimates, of this very good man, this Friend, who bears him in feeling and ſympathetic remembrance, has to obſerve, that, during a long intercourſe with him, he always added congeniality of manners to great urbanity; gentle, complacent, and intelligent, he ever exhibited the moſt worthy, kind, benevolent, and ſocial principles of attachment and friendſhip; and joined to theſe the more elevated and adorned ones of a Chriſtian to thoſe of a gentleman. It is, therefore, in feeling remembrance of him, and attachment to his perſon and memory, that this ſurviving Friend joins in lamenting his loſs with the lamentations of Horace, which he expreſſes in his 24th Ode, on the deceaſſion of Quintilius Varus, only uſing tranſpoſitions of a verbal kind:

Ergo Johannem * perpetuus ſopor
Urget! cui Pudor et Juſtitiæ ſoror
Incorrupta Fides, nudaque Veritas,
Quando ullum inveniet parem?
Multis ille bonis flebilis occidit;
Nulli flebilior quam tibi, ROBERTO.

* Quintilium.

—— Alcock, a watchman at the London docks. He fell overboard, and was picked up apparently dead, when the uſual mode of reſuſcitation was reſorted to, and ſucceeded. He ſpoke; went out for a ſhort time, and returned to his company; but in leſs than 20 minutes after he died without a ſtruggle.

At Roſs, J. Butler and J. Andrews, patten-ring-makers (the former about 40, and the latter 18), quarreled, and agreed to fight; during which, Andrews ſtruck his antagoniſt ſo violently under the ear, that he inſtantly expired. The Coroner returned a verdict of Manſlaughter; upon which he ſurrendered himſelf for trial at Hereford Aſſizes, and was acquitted.

The ſon of Mr. S. Harris, of Longman's green, Hanham. Returning from Briſtol with a cart loaded with grains, the horſe ran off near the May-pole at Hanham, and the lad, in trying to ſtop it, got entangled between the cart and the horſe, and was cruſhed to death.

Suddenly, at Cucklington, Mr. Skinner. He was buried in a coffin made from an elm-tree which he had marked for the purpoſe on the morning preceding his death, when he was to all appearance in perfectly good health.

At his houſe at Heſlington, near York, in his 69th year, to the general regret of his Fellow-citizens and Society, Thomas Hartley, eſq. an alderman of the Corporation of York, and one of the deputy-lieutenants for the Weſt Riding, City, and Ainſty. He ſerved the office of lord mayor in the years 1789 and 1803. Upright, affectionate, honeſt, ſenſible, unaſſuming, independent, conſiſtent, he was an honour to human nature.

At Cherry Burton, Miſs Bateman, only daughter of Mr. Alderman B. of Hull.

March 1. In his 44th year, Mr. Thomas Warner, of Ullerſthorpe, co. Leiceſter.

At Boſton, co. Lincoln, aged 33, Mr. T. Appleby, ſchoolmaſter.

At Gainſborough, in his 83d year, Mr. William Porter, gardener.

2. At Manchester, Garſide Bentley, eſq. barriſter at law.

An inquiſition was taken this day, at the Weavers Arms, on the Newington road, on the body of Arthur Arnold James, who died in his bed on the preceding day. The deceaſed, who was a wealthy grazier, had ſpent the day in company, and was brought home ſenſeleſs through intoxication. In about an hour after he was put to bed it was diſcovered that he was dead. Verdict, Died by exceſſive drinking.

3. At the Hotwells, in his 46th year, Thomas Hill, eſq. of Winterbourne, co. Glouceſter, and a merchant of eminence at Briſtol; whoſe loſs is univerſally and deſervedly

defervedly lamented. His good humour, affability, benevolence of heart, and liberality, gave delight to all. If his private virtues endeared him to his family and friends, his active exertions for the benefit of his native place entitle him to the grateful remembrance of his fellow-citizens. He was cut off in the prime of life, furrounded with every bleffing to make the continuance of it defireable. His private lofs can only be found in the bofoms of his relations and friends. On the part of his fellow-citizens, no one was more refpected and beloved while he lived, or more regretted now dead.

This day inquefts were taken, at Birmingham, on the bodies of Elizabeth Edmunds and Caroline Allen, two children, who were burnt to death in confequence of their cloaths catching fire.

4. Found drowned in a rivulet in the parifh of Lound, co. Lincoln, — Nicholls, a blackfmith, of Witham-on-the-Hill. Returning from a neighbouring village, he had to pafs the ftream, which was much fwoln; in attempting which, he is fuppofed to have flipped, and, being an elderly man, was unable to recover himfelf.

5. At Nottingham, aged 55, the Rev. William Clarke, vicar of Annefley, Gonalfton, and Tythby, all in that county, and formerly of Jefus college, Cambridge.

6. After a fhort illnefs, Miss Pike, of Clapham, Surrey.

Three young men, who had gone up the river Thames in a failing-boat, were returning in the evening, when, by unfkilful management, the boat was upfet near Wandfworth, and two of them, named White and Rogers, the former a linen-draper's fhopman, and the latter an apprentice to a druggift, were drowned. The third faved himfelf by fwimming, and was at length picked up by fome bargemen in a very exhaufted ftate.

7. John Stevens, gent. of Leiceſter.

At her father's houfe in Iflington, Catherine, fixth dau. of Tho. Pickford, efq.

Aged 67, Edward Ind, efq. common brewer, and one of the aldermen of the town of Cambridge.

8. At Bath, aged 70, Charles Floyer, efq. of Portland-place.

At Bedford, Mr. Richard Graham, wool-ftapler.

At Danby, near Middleham, co. York, the feat of S. T. Scroope, efq. in the 92d year of his age, William M'Arthur, who retained his faculties to the laft, and had been gardener to the late and prefent Mr. Scroope 62 years. Three other fervants of the fame family have died within the laft 22 years: Margaret Rennell, aged 85; Mary Chappelow, aged 97; and Joſeph Hudſon, aged 79; and all after a ſervitude of more than 40 years. Mary Chappelow lived in the family upwards of 50 years.

A child two years and a half old, ſon of Mr. Boot, of White Water, near Stamford, co. Lincoln, was ſo dreadfully burnt as to cauſe his death in a few hours. His mother had left him but a minute, whilſt ſhe depoſited another child (which was aſleep in her arms) in a cradle up ſtairs; when ſhe returned ſhe found her unfortunate child enveloped in flames.

In Baker-ſtreet, Portman-ſquare, Mrs. Greenly, of Weymouth, relict of the late Edward G. eſq. of Clifton.

Of the ſmall pox, the infant ſon of Mr. Beavan, of St. Martin's-lane. This caſe is held forth as a proof that Vaccination is not always ſucceſsful. He was inoculated about two years ago with the Cow-pox, from a child previouſly inoculated by Dr. Pearſon, and continued well until the 21ſt of February, when he ſickened with the ſmall-pox, from the fatal effects of which the beſt medical advice could not ſave him. An enquiry will no doubt be made into the particular circumſtances of this caſe.

9. In his 67th year, George Tomlinſon, eſq. of Newark, Notts.

Aged 93, Mr. Thomas Buſhby, blackſmith, of Edenham, near Bourn, co. Linc.

At Harrington, near Cambo, aged 99, Mr. George Gibſon, farmer.

At Epſom, Surrey, in his 71ſt year, William Northey, eſq.

At the Hungerford coffee-houſe, in the Strand, Miſs Waſhington, of Cheſter.

10. At Caleſhill, Herts, Mrs. Greg, wife of Thomas G. eſq.

At Ingateſtone, Eſſex, aged 81, Anthony Eglinton, eſq. formerly commander of the E. India Company's ſhip Prince. During the many years of his retirement, his life has been a continued ſeries of benevolence.

11. A girl about nine years old, daughter of Mr. Roach, chair-maker, in Old King-ſtreet, Briſtol, paſſing through Philadelphia-ſtreet, was thrown off the pavement by a rude boy, and falling under the wheels of a waggon paſſing at the time, was ſo dreadfully bruiſed as to cauſe her death in half an hour.

At Fotheringhay, of water in the head, aged 13, Joſeph, ſecond ſon of Joſeph Lawrence, eſq. of Grantham, Lincolnſh.

Mrs. Wyman, of Belmeſthorpe, near Stamford, drowned herſelf in a pond. She had long been in a deſponding ſtate of mind. After her remains were interred, three of her children were chriſtened.

Found dead, hanging in a cow-hovel near his own dwelling, aged 61, Francis Bloodworth, a cottager, at Aſlackby, co. Lincoln. Being a very tall man, and the roof of the hovel low, he was obliged to kneel down to effect his purpoſe.

12. Suddenly, at his houſe in Thames-ſtreet, Mr. John Whiting, jun.

Mr. Joſeph Gray, apothecary to Addenbrooke's hoſpital, Cambridge. At

At Clifton, well ſtricken in years, Henrietta-Maria dowager Counteſs of Fingall, only daughter and heireſs of William Woolaſcot, eſq. of Woolverton, Berks, and mother to the Earl of Fingall and Lady Thereſa Deaſe. After the funeral ſervice in the Catholic chapel at Briſtol, her remains were depoſited in a vault adjoining the chapel, to be removed, at a more favourable part of the year, to the family-vault at Killeen in Ireland.

Mrs. Bullivant, wife of Mr. B. many years butler to the Bp. of Peterborough.

At Glaſgow, Donald Campbell, eſq. of Sonachan.

13. In London, ſuddenly, Mr. Henry Barton, ſon of Mr. John B. of Boſton.

In Howland-ſtreet, Tottenham-court-road, aged 66, Mrs. Abraham.

Mrs. Fyffe, of Lamb's Conduit-ſtreet.

14. The wife of William C. Stewart, eſq. of Old Bond-ſtreet.

Aged 72, Mr. Murray, of Tinwell, near Stamford, co. Lincoln, many years gardener to the late Marquis of Exeter.

Miſs Perkins, eldeſt daughter of the late Henry P. eſq. of Birmingham.

At his lodgings in Penzance, Cornwal aged 30, Capt. Macdonald, of the Rifle Corps. The primary cauſe of his diſſolution was the burſting of a blood-veſſel on the ſtorming of Monte Video.

At Plymouth, aged 28, Lieut. James Babington, of his Majeſty's ſloop Hound, ſon of W. B. eſq. late of Oporto.

At Beaufort, in South Carolina, in the evening, Mr. Arthur Smith; and, the next morning, Mr. Thomas Huſton. In the morning theſe young men aroſe in all the vigour of health; in a few hours both were bleeding on the field of honour. A challenge had been given and accepted; a duel was fought, and both were mortally wounded.

15. At Kentiſh-town, Mrs. Dockſey, of Goldſmith-ſtreet, Cheapſide.

At Clifton, aged 49, Mrs. Shirley, widow of Edward S. eſq. of Spring-garden and Petersfield, Jamaica.

In the Royal Laboratory at Plymouth, aged 70, Father Fox (commonly ſo called); who fell down and expired before medical aid could be procured.

At Cork, in the prime of life, the Rev. Richard Townſend, of Magourney, co. Cork, third ſon of the Rev. Edward Synge T. of Bridgemount, in the ſame county.

16. In Clarence-place, Briſtol, after an illneſs of two days, Mrs. K. M. Meares, relict of the late William M. eſq. of the county of Weſtmeath, Ireland.

Mr. John Meredith, a ſerjeant of the Briſtol Volunteers.

At Ripley, Surrey, in her 66th year, the wife of Mr. Thomas Tanner.

At Wroxton, near Banbury, co. Oxon, John Duffell, eſq.

Aged 56, Mrs. Snow, wife of Mr. Alderman S. of Stamford. She had ſpent the evening cheerfully at the houſe of a friend, had juſt returned home, taken off her peliſſe, and ſat down, when ſhe expired without uttering a word.

In Sloane-ſtreet, aged 82, Mrs. Abbeſs.

Aged 86, Rees Price, eſq. of Woodhatch, near Reigate, Surrey, formerly a hop-factor in Southwark.

17. At Falmouth, the wife of William Somerville, eſq. inſpector-general of hoſpitals at Malta.

At Southampton, Charlotte-Amelia Buller, eldeſt daughter of Lieut.-col. F. B. of the Firſt Royals.

At Lincoln, aged 93, Thomas Squires, a Chelſea penſioner, who fought under Gen. Wolfe, at the ſiege of Quebec.

At Spilſby, aged 93, Mrs. Bourne. A long life of ſerenity and cheerfulneſs, without any querulous complaints, ſupported by Chriſtian faith and practice, gave honour and reſpect to age, and rendered calm and compoſed the hour of death.

At Richmond, Surrey, Lieut. Archibald M'Niel, of the Royal Navy.

An Inqueſt was taken this day at a public-houſe in Duke-ſtreet, Oxford-ſtreet, on the body of Alicia-Harriet Maucey, a dreſs-maker, who was found dead in her bed-room, at eleven o'clock the preceding morning. It appeared that the deceaſed had been obſerved to be in a deſponding ſtate. After breakfaſt ſhe retired from the room, and was miſſing for an hour, when ſhe was diſcovered in a ſtate of inſenſibility on the bed, having taken a quantity of laudanum and another mixture, and ſurvived but a ſhort time. It was ſuppoſed that an imprudent attachment to one of the oppoſite ſex had led her to commit ſuicide. Verdict, Infanity.

18. Aged 65, Mrs. Kent, wife of Mr. Alderman George K. of Lincoln.

Mrs. Maſey, wife of William M. eſq. of Redcliff-hill, Briſtol.

In Walworth, Surrey, aged 29, Frances, wife of Lieut. Babington Nolan, of the 76th Regiment of Foot.

At Kenſington, aged 82, John Bulley, eſq. late of Richmond, Surrey, and formerly writing-maſter to the Prince of Wales, Duke of York, &c. &c.

At Highbury-grove, Iſlington, aged 60, and in full poſſeſſion of all her faculties, Mrs. Hollingſworth, ſen.

At Newcaſtle, co. Stafford, aged 69, Mr. Thomas Drewry.

Near Cullybackey, aged 126, Martha Hanna. She was born near Dungannon; told the writer of this ſhe remembered to have heard the ſhots fired in an engagement that took place there in the year 1690; and that ſhe carried the victuals to the maſons and carpenters who built Cullybackey

lybackey meeting-house in 1727, she being then 45 years of age. She was married when she was an old maid; never had children, but enjoyed a constant state of good health until a few days before her death. She was a little woman, measured this last year 4 feet 7 inches. *Belfast News Letter, March* 13.

19. The wife of Mr. Smyth, apothecary, of Tavistock-street, Covent-garden.

In Southwood lane, Highgate, aged 63, the widow of Mr. Jonathan Lowe.

In Hampton-court, Hon. Mrs. Storer, sister to the Earl of Carysfort.

20. At Stamford, in her 71st year, Mrs. Elizabeth Scriven.

Mrs. Hart, widow of the late Major H. of Woodstone, near Peterborough.

At her daughter's house in Northampton, aged 81, Mrs. Theodosia Wagstaff, relict of Mr. John W. formerly of Daventry.

Suddenly, at Mr. Hamilton's, in Lincoln's inn-fields, Mrs. Lutterloh.

Charles Page, gamekeeper to the Earl of Malmesbury. He was found dead in the walk leading from the Druid Temple in his Lordship's park; and it is imagined he had died suddenly as he was returning home. He still held his gun in his hand; and the two spaniels that constantly accompanied him were discovered lying upon his back, where it is supposed they had remained the whole of the night. They could not be prevailed upon to quit the body, and followed the corpse when it was removed to the deceased's dwelling.

At Mount Levers, co. Clare, in an apoplectic fit, George Levers, esq.

21. At Andover, of a decline, aged 25, Nicholas Ocouloff, esq. one of the Russian officers. During his long and painful illness he experienced from the inhabitants (among whom his grateful heart and amiable manners had excited much interest) the greatest attention and kindness; and he was attended by his countrymen with care and affection truly paternal. His body, after laying three days in state, was followed to the grave by his brother-officers and a number of the inhabitants, and interred by the minister of the parish near the remains of a British officer who died some years since while on his march.

At Afterby, near Louth, co. Lincoln, John Oldham, esq.

In the Square, at Birmingham, Miss Wheeley, an amiable woman, endeared to her relations and numerous friends by the kindness of her heart, the firmness of her attachments, and by the fortitude with which she bore the severe afflictions that embittered and shortened her life.

At her son's house in Portman-square, aged 86, Jane Countess-dowager of Dundonald, mother of twelve sons and daughters; amongst whom are an Admiral and five Captains in the Royal Navy.

An Inquisition was taken this day, at Evesham-buildings, Somers-town, on the body of a lady of the name of Wallis, who was burnt to death. She occupied apartments at the house of Mr. Walters, cheesemonger, in Evesham-buildings; and whilst sitting at breakfast with an infant child, the child had thrown a part of the breakfast things off the table; and Mrs. Wallis, in hastily stooping to save them from breaking, set fire to her head-dress; her cloathing was instantly in one blaze. She ran down stairs into Mr. Walters' shop in this situation, and in the midst of her alarm retired back to her room; but she was followed by the landlord, who wrapped her in some baize and extinguished the fire, but not until even her chemise was burnt.

22. At Nailsworth, co. Gloucester, aged 61, Mr. Robert Orton, clothier.

An Inquisition was taken this day at Ford's-gate, Islington-road, on the body of Mrs. Esther Astel; who, on the night of the 20th, while sitting alone in her parlour waiting for some inmates, alarmed her servant in the kitchen by shrieks, and who, on going to her apartments, found Mrs. Astel at the door enveloped in flames. Her dress, which it is supposed had caught fire while she was dosing in her chair, was reduced to tinder; the servant, in her fright, was unable for some time to afford assistance, and the unfortunate woman, who was 60 years of age, expired the next morning. She was unable to tell how the accident happened.

An Inquest was also held at the sign of the London Hospital, Whitechapel-road, on Henry Fisher, only a year old, whose parents reside in Charlotte-street, Whitechapel; who being left too near the fire, while his attendant was at the farther end of the room, a kettle of boiling water fell over him, and caused his death.

23. In Montpelier-row, Twickenham, Mrs. Henrietta Parker, eldest sister of the late Lord Boringdon, and aunt to the present Lord and the Hon. Mrs. George Villiers, and niece to the late Earl Poulett.

At Narborough lodge, co. Leicester, Mr. Hunt.

24. Suddenly, aged 63, Mr. Pennington, glazier, in the Strand.

At her grandson's house, in Queen Anne-street West, aged 94, Mrs. Delap.

At Kensington, Alexander Baxter, esq. late consul-general from Russia.

This day an Inquest was taken on the bodies of G. and Sarah Green, of Grasmere, Westmoreland, an industrious couple, who lost their way, and perished in a deep snow, on their return from a sale at Langdale, whither they went to purchase a cow. Eight children, the eldest only 11 years old, and the youngest an infant at the breast, are thus left destitute.

At

At Battersea, Surrey, of hydrophobia, W. Jones, gardener to J. Mills, esq. Eight weeks since he was slightly bit in the face. The dog was not suspected of madness at the time; but the man exhibiting symptoms of hydrophobia, some medicine was given him, and he got apparently well. On the 22d instant, however, he was attacked with a violent shivering, and the symptoms of hydrophobia returned. On the 23d he grew worse; and on this day fell a victim to the disease, and to sufferings too dreadful for description.

At Brighthelmstone, Lady Morgan, wife of Sir Charles M. bart. Her remains were interred with great funeral pomp in the family-vault in Monmouthshire.

In his 74th year, Lieutenant-general Joseph Walton, of the Royal Artillery.

At Sapcote, co. Leicester, in his 54th year, Mr. Joseph Smith, an opulent grazier there. As he lived beloved, so he died, lamented by all who knew him. His skill in musick and an uncommonly fine voice, uniformly and regularly exerted in aid of the Public Worship of the Established Church, to which he was sincerely and zealously attached, contributed to render the Sapcote Choir, for many years, one of the most respectable in the county. In consequence of a paralytic seizure in the Autumn, he had been for some months deprived of the use of his right leg and hand; but he bore his affliction with the patience and resignation of a Christian, and expected his dissolution with a hope full of immortality.

At Plymouth, Richard Harrison, esq. a lieutenant of the Royal Navy, and resident agent for transports at that port.

At Abergavenny, in Wales, Sir Charles MacKell, late a commander in the East India Company's Service.

25. At Goodnestone, next Wingham, Kent, in her 101st year, Mrs. Catherine Stocks. She was born Jan. 25, and baptised at Wingham, Feb. 14, 1708; and, during her life, was never 30 miles from that place. She has left three daughters, whose ages united to hers exceed 300 years. 32 of her grand and great-grandchildren are now living, and about the same number have died. She retained her faculties to the day of her death; and, on the celebration of her 99th year, sung several songs to her family.

Aged 21, Mr. John Burgess, of Illston lodge, co. Leicester.

At her house on the Canal, Salisbury, aged 83, Mrs. Collins, mother of Mr. B. C. Collins, late printer of the Salisbury Journal, whom she survived exactly eight weeks (see p. 173), and second wife and widow of Mr. Benjamin Collins, formerly printer and banker at Salisbury.

In her 89th year, Mrs. Randolph, mother of the Rev. Dr. R. of Bath.

Rev. John Kingdon, M. A. of Bridgerule, formerly of Exeter college, Oxford, and many years past an active magistrate for the counties of Devon and Cornwall.

In New North-street, Mary-la-Bonne, the Rev. L. B. De La Fontaine, rector of Great Ponton, co. Lincoln.

26. At Bath, whither he went for the recovery of his health, Sir Bowyer-Nigel Gresley, bart. of Drakelow, co. Derby. His complaint was a dropsy in the chest, which, increasing rapidly, baffled the efforts of art, and terminated his life, after a few months illness. He is succeeded in title and estates by his eldest son, now Sir Roger Gresley, a minor, who is the issue of a second marriage, by which he has also left another son. By the first Lady Gresley (sole heiress of his uncle, the late Sir Thomas Gresley) he has left three daughters, the eldest of whom is married to the Rev. Mr. Levett, of Lichfield.

Of a decline, aged 22, at Corsham-house, Wilts, the seat of her father, Miss Anne-Christian Methuen, second daughter of Paul Cobb M. esq.

Killed, by the falling-in of a chalk-pit, in which he was at work, Thomas Strong, of Langbourne, near Beaconsfield, Bucks. Two other men, who were with him, escaped, one slightly bruised on the head.

Mr. George Evans, of Cromford bridge, in Derbyshire.

At the rectory-house at Eafington, co. Durham, in his 83d year, the Rev. Benjamin Pye, LL.D. archdeacon of Durham, with the rectory of Eafington annexed, prebendary of Salisbury, and vicar of Hart, co. Durham.

In Devonshire-place, aged 76, Francis Lautour, esq. late of Malta.

At Blymhill, co. Stafford, in his 60th year, John Brotherton, labourer, a native of that parish. During eighteen years of his youth, he faithfully served his Country in the Grenadier Company of the 37th Regiment, and fought with that corps at the battle of Minden. Boldness and intrepidity strongly marked the countenance of Brotherton. At the first sight of him, a person of ordinary discernment would have said, "this man is a hero." His aspect was open; his complexion ruddy; his breast remarkably prominent. The strength of his body was prodigious. He was the strongest of three brothers, whose bodily powers, when in their bloom, could not, probably, be matched by those of any three members of the same family in Great Britain. Some sense of Religion distinguished him from the careless multitude; his manners were gentle; and his general conduct was without offence. An

anecdote,

anecdote, illuſtrative of the care of Divine Providence, well deſerves to be recorded in this account, which is written chiefly for the purpoſe of introducing it; the truth of the fact may be relied upon. Immediately on leaving his native cottage, to enter the Army, Brotherton took with him a ſmall Bible, determining to make it the companion of his marches. Previous to an engagement, he was accuſtomed to place the book upon his breaſt, between his coat and waiſtcoat; a practice to which he once owed the preſervation of his life. In an action fought in Germany, while the 37th Regiment was engaged in cloſe quarters with the Enemy, he received a thruſt from a bayonet directed againſt his breaſt. The point of the weapon, after piercing his belt and coat, paſſed through the binding of the Bible, and perforated fifty-two of the leaves. This book now remains in poſſeſſion of one of his brothers. Let not the boſom of Pride riſe in diſguſt at the ſight of this humble memorial; nor

"Grandeur hear with a diſdainful ſmile
The ſhort and ſimple annals of the Poor."

27. At Edinburgh, Lieutenant-general J. Campbell, of the Royal Marines.

At Richmond, Surrey, aged 76, Sir Jas. Pennyman, bart. of Beverley park, Yorkſhire, formerly M. P. for Beverley.

At his apartments at the City Coffee-houſe, aged 51, William Seddon, eſq. of Acres Barn, near Manchester.

Aged 31, Jane-Anne, wife of Mr. Daniel-Joſhua Owen, of Mount-ſtr. Groſvenor-ſq.

At his lodgings in Sloane-ſtreet, where he went for the benefit of better air, Mr. Louis Bologna, of the Theatre Royal, Covent-garden. He had been ill for ſome time, having caught a violent cold from over-exertion in his profeſſional purſuits. As a Pantaloon in Harlequinades, he excelled all his contemporaries; and as a private character he was much reſpected.

28. In St. Bartholomew's Hoſpital, P. Kingſton, who was in the act of mounting a ladder to repair the front of a houſe in Wych-ſtreet, Drury-lane, when a coal-waggon came by, and, ſtriking againſt it, gave it ſuch a ſhock that he was precipitated from nearly the height of three ſtories to the ground, and ſurvived the accident only a few hours.

Found dead in his apartment, having been in apparent good health the whole day, Mr. Whitelock, broker, Mould-maker's-row, St. Martin's-le-Grand.

In Leonard-ſtreet, Shoreditch, aged 70, Mr. Alexander Pratt.

In Cheyne-walk, Cheſſea, aged 73, Mrs. Anderſon Lloyd.

At Northwich, in Cheſhire, aged 23, after one week's illneſs, Mr. William-Wright Probart, eldeſt ſon of William P. eſq. of Cheſter.

29. At Buſh-hill, Edmonton, in his 91ſt year, Robert Kelham, eſq. the oldeſt member of the two Societies of Lincoln's-inn and Staple-inn. He was the ſon of the Rev. Robert Kelham (who was more than 50 years vicar of Billingborough, Threekingham, and Walcot, co. Lincoln, and died April 23, 1752, æt. 75). He married Sarah the youngeſt daughter of Peter and Joanna Gery, of the family of Gery, of Bilſton, Leiceſterſhire. She died Sept. 28, 1774, æt. 58; to whoſe memory and four infant children a monument is erected in the church of St. Michael Royal, London; which records alſo the deaths of two brothers of Mr. Kelham: John, a ſtudent of Chriſt Church, Oxford, in 1736, unmarried, æt. 25; and Richard, in 1747, unmarried, æt. 25. From the earlieſt period of Mr. Kelham's life he was regarded by all his acquaintance for his gentleneſs of manners, his ſtrict integrity, and his uniform attention to all Chriſtian and relative duties. He was bleſſed with an unuſual ſhare of health, having ſcarcely been confined a day with illneſs (though, for three years paſt, otherwiſe infirm); and had hardly omitted regularly attending divine ſervice to the laſt week of his life. Beſides acquitting himſelf as a good Chriſtian, he had manifeſted the moſt perſevering induſtry and learning as an Author and an Antiquary; as appears by the following valuable publications: 1. "An Index to Viner's Abridgment of Law and Equity," 24 vols.; 2. "Britton; containing the Antient Pleas of the Crown; tranſlated, and illuſtrated with References, Notes, and Antient Records, 1762," 8vo; 3. "Domeſday Book illuſtrated; containing an Account of that antient Record; as alſo of the Tenants in Capite; Serjeanty therein mentioned; and a Tranſlation of the difficult Paſſages, with occaſional Notes; an Explanation of the Terms, Abbreviations, and Names of Foreign Abbeys; and an Alphabetical Table of the Tenants in Capite, or Serjeanty, in the ſeveral Counties mentioned in that Survey, 1778," 8vo; 4. "A Dictionary of the Norman or old French Language; collected from ſuch Acts of Parliament, Parliament Rolls, Journals, Acts of State, Records, Law Books, Antient Hiſtorians, and Manuſcripts, as relate to that Nation. To which are added, the Laws of William the Conqueror; with Notes and References, 1779," 8vo; 5. "The Diſſertation of John Selden, annexed to Fleta, tranſlated, with Notes, 1781," 8vo.

At Crouch-End, Middleſex, Mr. Wyld, of Laurence Pountney-lane.

In his 76th year, Robert Williams, eſq. formerly of South Carolina.

30. In a very advanced age, Sir Henry Grey, bart. elder brother of the late Earl Grey,

Grey, and uncle to the preſent. He was never married; and by his death Earl G. becomes poſſeſſed of eſtates to the value of near 37,000l. a year, beſides a fortune for each of his younger children. He has alſo left legacies to each of his Lordſhip's brothers and ſiſters; and has made all his old ſervants comfortable for the remainder of their lives. His remains were interred in the family-vault in Northumberland.

In Lark-hall-lane, Stockwell, Surrey, in his 39th year, after many years illneſs, Mr. Charles Hingeſton, late of Wallbrook.

Suddenly, after eating a hearty dinner, aged 86, Mrs. Sarah Tibſon, of Southwark.

At Duke's hotel, Weſtminſter-bridge, Mr. Rix, late a captain in the Royal Eaſt Middleſex Militia.

At Fort Pit, near Chatham, Kent, aged 31, and after a painful illneſs of four years duration, James Wilkie, eſq. late ſurgeon of the Royal Flintſhire Militia.

Aged 19, Mary, youngeſt daughter of Mrs. Floor, of Whiſſendine, Rutland.

At Keyntham, aged 23, Mary, ſecond dau. of Mr. Jones, of the Creſcent, Birmingham.

31. At Morpeth, in his 69th year, Robert Roddam, eſq. of Roddam, in Northumberland, ſenior Admiral of the Red.

At Northwich, in Cheſhire, in his 30th year, James Marſhall, eſq.

At Melton-houſe, Norfolk, aged 18, Miſs Aſtley, eldeſt daughter of Sir Jacob A. bart. Standing near a fire, and in the act of putting ſome coals on it, the flames caught part of her dreſs, which, being of cotton, the whole of it was inſtantly in a blaze, and almoſt as inſtantly conſumed; her perſon, at the ſame time, being ſo dreadfully burnt as to occaſion her death in little more than 24 hours.

At Taunton, where his Regiment was quartered, by whom he was much beloved, as well as by all who knew him, of an inflammation on his lungs, Richard Aubrey, eſq. brother to Sir John A. bart. and colonel of the Glamorgan Militia.

At his houſe in Leiceſter foreſt, aged 87, Mr. William Hurſt.

Aged 83, Mrs. Powis, of Derby, late of the Talbot inn at Burton upon Trent.

At Turnham-green, aged 63, the relict of Mr. Greenwood, auctioneer.

Mr. May, builder, of George-ſtreet, Groſvenor-ſquare. Returning in his gig from Weſt End, Hampſtead, the horſe took fright and ran off with him between Kilburn wells and the Hill-houſe; paſſed Mr. Gillow, of Oxford-ſtreet, and another gentleman on horſeback, moſt extremely frightened, and complained of his inability to ſtop the animal. On coming oppoſite Mr. Marvin's farm, he made a ſpring from the back part of the chaiſe, but unfortunately pitched upon his head, and was inſtantly killed.

Lately, at Pittſburgh, in America, Alexander Addiſon, eſq. one of the moſt eminent counſellors at the Weſtern Bar.

The late arrivals from the Eaſt Indies have now deprived of every hope the mournful relations and friends of thoſe who periſhed in the Bleinheim; and among the youths of diſtinction who ſhared the fate of its gallant Commander, none of fairer promiſe to his Country ever fell than Lord Roſehill, ſon of the Earl of Northeſk, in the 16th year of his age. The genius and talents of this young Nobleman were ſuch as made every one who knew him pronounce him an ornament to his profeſſion; and his education and diligence afforded a no leſs ſanguine hope of his taking a diſtinguiſhed lead in the civil as well as naval operations of his Country. His parents and relatives have to deplore a loſs that never can be replaced; his Country to lament a youth that might have adorned the proudeſt annals of her fame, and ſtood forth as one of the ſtrongeſt pillars of her defence. It is a ſingular circumſtance, that this young Nobleman was loſt in the ſame manner as his gallant uncle Captain Jervis, whoſe untimely death he in ſome meaſure replaced by the moſt affectionate attention to his family. This incomparable youth was early grounded in the beſt principles by his excellent mother, the Counteſs of Northeſk. He was firſt placed at Twyford ſchool under the Rev. Laurence Stretch; his education was continued at Winchester college under the Rev. Dr. Goddard, where his application, and the rapid progreſs he made in every branch of learning, with his frank ingenuous temper and manners, will long be remembered with admiration and eſteem in that diſtinguiſhed ſeminary.—Mr. John Moore, ſon of Mrs. Moore, in the Grove, Bath, was one among the many lamented lives who periſhed in the Blenheim. He ſailed as Surgeon's Mate in the Perſeverance Indiaman; and when off Prince of Wales's Iſland, he volunteered his ſervices to the unfortunate Sir Thomas Troubridge, as Aſſiſtant Surgeon; a circumſtance unknown to his family till the late arrival of the Perſeverance, when they learnt the melancholy fate of this ſpirited and promiſing young man.—The ſmall hopes that were entertained of the ſafety of the Skelton Caſtle, which ſailed from England in the Summer of 1806, and was ſeen for the laſt time in the middle of December of that year, are alſo entirely deſtroyed. In the liſt of unfortunate paſſengers who were proceeding in her to India, were Mr. Charles Templer, ſon of James Templer, eſq. of Stover; and Mr. Henry Holdſworth Carew, ſecond ſon of the Rev. J. W. C. of Bickleigh, both in Devonſhire.

At

At Seafield, co. Wexford, in Ireland, the Lady Anne Hore, fourth daughter of James Stopford, the firſt Earl of Courtown, by Elizabeth, only daughter of Edward Smyth, Lord Biſhop of Down and Connor. Her Ladyſhip was born in 1734; and married, May 28, 1758, Walter Hore, eſq. of Harperſtown, co. Wexford, the nineteenth in lineal deſcent from the firſt of the name who poſſeſſed the Harperſtown eſtate.

At Ludlow, co. Salop, ſincerely regretted by all who knew his worth, the Rev. John Doudonit, a French Emigrant. The principles of patriotiſm and loyalty in which he had been educated he preſerved through life, and carried them unſullied to his grave. By his active exertions in the beginning of the Revolution he had proved himſelf a moſt faithful ſubject of Louis XVI.; and ever continued warmly attached to the Houſe of Bourbon.

At Kilham, co. York, Mr. George Eggleſton, ſon of Mr. G. E. of the Black Bull inn there, and late a druggiſt at Leeds.

April 1. At Edgeware, in his 73d year, the Rev. John De Veil, vicar of Aldenham, Herts, miniſter of Edgeware, in the commiſſion of the peace for Middleſex, and grandſon of Sir John De V. formerly an acting magiſtrate of Bow-ſtreet.

At Acton Burnell, co. Salop, the Rev. James Sharrock.

In the 63d year of his age, and 35th of his miniſtry, at Leeds, the Rev. W. Wood, F. L. S. and miniſter of Mill-hill chapel in that town. From the effects of a long and ſevere illneſs he appeared to be perfectly recovered; and on the Sunday preceding his death had preached twice with a degree of ſtrength and animation that aſtoniſhed even thoſe who had known him in an earlier period of his life. On the following afternoon he was unexpectedly ſeized with a complaint which baffled the ſkill of his moſt eminent medical friends, and terminated his life in 4 days.

2. Signor Giuſeppe Filippo Liberati Marchi (*Anglice*, Mr. Joſeph Marchi). He was a native of Rome, and was born in that quarter of the city called Traſtevere, which is ſuppoſed to be inhabited by the deſcendants of the antient Romans. During the ſtay which Sir Joſhua Reynolds made in that intereſting city he met with this gentleman, then about the age of 15, and finding in him a diſpoſition for the art of painting, he brought him to England on his return in 1752. Soon after their arrival he painted Mr. Marchi's portrait in a turban and Levant kind of dreſs, which, for the beauty of its colouring, he never ſince exceeded. He continued with Sir Joſhua till the time of his death, except during an interval of a few years, which he paſſed at Swanſea, in Glamorganſhire. He aſſiſted Sir Joſhua in painting the draperies of his portraits, &c.; and when copies were required to be made from his pictures, that employ was frequently entruſted to him; ſo that his faithful attachment and uſeful qualifications rendered him a very valuable acceſſary to that great Artiſt. He had, moreover, conſiderable ſkill in cleaning pictures; and, ſince the loſs which the world has ſuſtained by the death of Sir Joſhua, he has (from the intimate knowledge he poſſeſſed of the principles on which Sir Joſhua's pictures were painted) been frequently employed to reſtore ſuch as had ſuffered by neglect, which he did with great ſucceſs. There are likewiſe ſeveral mezzotinto plates, after the portraits of Sir Joſhua, &c. executed by him. If his talents have not given him the higheſt place in the ſcale of Artiſts, in the liſt of men reſpectable for integrity, benevolence, and affection, he ſtands in the foremoſt rank; and the manner in which he has diſtributed the ſmall accumulation of property he had the means of acquiring has been done with ſuch kind attention to his friends and acquaintance as muſt impreſs them with irreparable regret for the loſs of ſo worthy, ſo valuable a man.

At Southampton, Mrs. Bernard, wife of Peter B. eſq. ſurgeon, of that place, and youngeſt daughter of Duncan Dallas, eſq. of Stockwell, Surrey.

In Newman-ſtreet, Oxford-ſtreet, Mrs. Winſton, wife of Mr. W. one of the proprietors of the Hay-market Theatre.

Suddenly, Mr. John Ledger, of Covent-garden Theatre, of which he had been upwards of 50 years a diligent and faithful ſervant; and had, by his integrity and good conduct, obtained not only the regard and confidence of his employers, but the eſteem of every one who knew him.

3. In Wimpole-ſtreet, Mrs. Penton, wife of John P. eſq. late M. P. for Wincheſter, ſiſter of the late Counteſs of Digby, and aunt to the preſent Earl.

4. At Bath, Lady Charlotte Murray.

Mr. G. Alcock, ſurgeon; whoſe Lectures on Anatomy and Phyſiology, lately delivered at the Lyceum, Strand, marked him as a young man of high promiſe.

Mr. John-Price Silverſide, clerk to Mr. Moſer, of Frith-ſtreet, Soho. He was formerly an hardware-man in the Poultry; an honeſt worthy man; and his life affords a uſeful leſſon to the riſing generation not to commence buſineſs at too early an age. Mr. S. married, in his 20th year, a lady of 16, and ſoon after ſet up in trade; but, from want of experience, he loſt a patrimonial property of 5000*l.*; and for the laſt 30 years by his own perſonal exertions has ſupported his wife and five children.

Suddenly,

Suddenly, Mr. Lambert, an eminent ſtock-broker, in an extenſive line of buſineſs. On a minute examination into his affairs, it appears that he was *minus* to the very conſiderable amount of 100,000l.

5. Mr. Brookes, a very old inhabitant of Coventry-ſtreet, Hay-market.

6. In Baker-ſtreet, Portman-ſquare, Mrs. Rockcliff, relict of the Rev. Morton R.

At his ſeat at Langold, co. York, after a ſhort illneſs, Henry Gally Knight, eſq.

At Hackney, Mr. John-Edward Brockbank, of Cooper's-court, Cornhill, chronometer-maker.

7. At his houſe, in Great George-ſtreet, Weſtminſter, Peter Rainier, eſq. Admiral of the Blue. He was made a Poſt-captain Oct. 20, 1778; a Rear-admiral June 1, 1795; a Vice-admiral Feb. 14, 1799; and an Admiral of the Blue Nov. 9, 1805. He was commander in chief in the Eaſt Indies ſeveral years, where he amaſſed vaſt property, and returned thence about two years ſince. At the laſt General Election he was returned to Parliament for Sandwich, his native place, where his remains were interred, and in which he is ſucceeded by his nephew, John Sprat Rainier, eſq. a captain in the Royal Navy.

8. At Kells manſe, in Scotland, Mr. R. Lamſdaine, brother to Rear-admiral L.

At St. Alban's, in his 75th year, Mr. Thomas Warren, ſurgeon and apothecary, formerly of Dunſtable, Bedfordſhire. He had been long infirm, in conſequence of paralytic ſeizures; but before his faculties became ſomewhat impaired by repeated attacks, he ſkilfully practiſed a profeſſion which he had diligently ſtudied. He was a man of ſtrict integrity, and of many other virtues. His widow and four children ſurvive him.

9. At Clifton, of a mortification in his foot, aged 67, Charles Wolfeley, eſq. Admiral of the Red, and only ſurviving brother of Sir Wm. W. bart. of Staffordſhire.

At Coombe-houſe, Surrey, Miſs Long, eldeſt daughter of Beeſton L. eſq.

10. At Howletts, in Kent, Lady Yates, relict of the late Mr. Juſtice Y. and of Dr. Thomas, Biſhop of Rocheſter.

The infant daughter of Mr. Wm. Cox, attorney, of Briſtol.

11. At Morden college, Blackheath, aged 73, Mr. Joſiah Harrop, formerly a wholeſale haberdaſher in George-yard, Lombard-ſtreet.

In her 79th year, Mrs. Maria Baker, relict of John B. eſq. of Peckham, Surrey, and only daughter of the late John Applebee, eſq. of the city of London. Though largely endowed with the gifts of fortune, ſhe was ſtill more rich in good works; and the benevolence of her heart was as much diſplayed in the kind and obliging manner in which ſhe conferred favours, as in the liberality of her gifts. Her charities were ſo extenſive, that hundreds will daily feel her loſs; nor were her merits confined to alms-giving; every action of her life was regulated by the moſt pure religious principles; ſhe poſſeſſed that true Chriſtian charity which induced her to put the moſt favourable interpretation on the words and actions of others. She lived the friend of all mankind, and died without an enemy.

Suddenly, at his ſeat at Roehampton, Benjamin Goldſmid, eſq. one of the principals of the eminent firm of that name, which has long been diſtinguiſhed by its money-dealings with Government. He is ſuppoſed to have died worth half a million.

C. H. Rigaud, eſq. of Southampton-row, Ruſſell-ſquare.

12. Mrs. Sarah Haſſey, wife of Major John Burges H. of the 18th Foot.

In her 53d year, Mrs. Martha Gill, wife of Mr. George G. of Camberwell, Surrey. She was in the act of making tea, and to all appearance in good health, when ſuddenly her head fell forwards. Her brother, who was preſent, caught her in his arms; but ſhe inſtantly expired without a ſigh or a groan. She was a moſt cheerful and affectionate woman; and has left a huſband with five children to lament her loſs.

13. At Windſor, Mr. W. Quelch, many years maſter of the Free School there.

At Windſor, Mrs. Roberts, widow of the late Dr. R. provoſt of Eton, and firſt couſin to the preſent Lord Walſingham.

At Ulverſtone, Lancaſhire, in her 94th year, Mrs. Robinſon, widow of Mr. George R. of that place, and mother of Mr. John R. bookſeller, Pater-noſter-row.

14. In Brompton-row, aged 56, Mrs. Oſborne, relict of Nicholas O. eſq.

At his ſon's houſe at Pimlico, aged 86, Andrew Clinton, eſq. of the War-office.

15. At his houſe in Charles-ſtreet, St. James's-ſquare, James Paull, eſq. late candidate for Weſtminſter. From diſappointments in his mercantile tranſactions, he had become uneaſy in his mind; and for ſome weeks paſt diſcovered ſtrong indications of a derangement, frequently incoherent in his converſation, remarking, that "when he died, which would be ſoon, he truſted that his body would be conveyed back to the Eaſt Indies and blown up." His wounds had for a long time given him great pain, particularly the one he received in a duel during his reſidence in India, which latterly deprived him of the uſe of his right arm. The one he received in his diſpute with Sir Francis Burdett he neglected very much, on account of paying his addreſſes to a young lady of reſpectability and fortune. All theſe things preyed on his mind to ſuch a degree, that this afternoon,

noon, about 5, he went up to his bedroom, took from a box a ſurgical inſtrument, and pricked his right arm in three places; but the blood not flowing ſo rapidly as he expected, he took an old razor from the dreſſing-table drawer, and cut the jugular vein juſt below the left ear. One of his female ſervants in an adjoining room heard him groaning, and when ſhe entered ſhe found him ſtanding over the waſh-hand baſon. She inſtantly alarmed the reſt of the ſervants, who immediately procured medical aid; but it was too late, for he ſoon breathed his laſt. His remains were buried on the 21ſt at St. James's church. The funeral was very plain; conſiſting of a hearſe and pair, and two mourning-coaches. In the firſt were Mr. Traverſ and Mr. Baſtick, chief mourners.

In her 15th year, deeply regretted, Caroline, eldeſt daughter of the Rev. Dr. Bowen, maſter of the Grammar-ſchool, St. Alban's. This young lady poſſeſſed uncommon abilities; and had been inſtructed for ſeven years, at her own deſire, in every branch of claſſical learning; in which, independently of female accompliſhments, ſhe had made ſuch proficiency, that, at the early age of 10 years, ſhe read, in the Greek language, Homer, Demoſthenes, Thucydides, &c. and in the Latin, Horace, Livy, Cicero, &c. &c.; whilſt, at the ſame time, by her amiable and candid diſpoſition, her modeſt and obliging deportment, ſhe acquired the love of all who knew her, without a ſingle exception. This moſt intereſting girl was born on a *Chriſtmas day*, and died on a *Good Friday*. It is not right that ſuch a character, blending the eſtimable and amiable qualities in ſuch an eminent degree, ſhould deſcend to the grave unnoticed.

16. At her houſe in Manchester-ſtreet, La Baronne de Montalembert.

Mrs. Kinder, widow of the late Thomas K. eſq. of St. Alban's.

20. An Inqueſt was held this day at the Queen's Head, Iſlington, on the body of Mr. Frederick Monicke, furrier, of Wardrobe-place, Doctors Commons, who was found dead, on the morning of the 17th, in a ditch near the White Conduit-houſe. A very reſpectable Jury attended; who, after they were ſworn, proceeded to Iſlington Church to view the body, which lay in the vault under the church, exactly in the ſame ſtate in which it was found. The Jury very minutely examined it; there appeared a dreadful cut on each ſide of the throat, and four deep cuts on the left wriſt; the left eye was turned black, as if occaſioned by a blow or fall; near ſeven inches of a pocket handkerchief hung out of the mouth; the handkerchief round the neck was very tight, the hands were elevated towards the throat, and the face was covered with blood: it was one of the moſt dreadful ſpectacles ever witneſſed. The Jury had the handkerchief taken out of the mouth, which was effected with difficulty; and were near twenty minutes in making their obſervations, after which they returned to the Queen's Head. Several gentlemen attended, who were paſſing at the time the body was diſcovered. After examining ſeveral witneſſes, the Jury returned a verdict, "That the deceaſed had come to his death by cutting his throat at a time when he was not in a ſound ſtate of mind." He was a native of Germany; and has left a wife and ſix children, the eldeſt only nine years of age, and the youngeſt only one month old. When he left his houſe on Saturday, he told his wife that he was going to Finſbury-ſquare, and would be at home by ten o'clock. Two ſhillings and ſome halfpence were found in his pockets. One of the creditors of the deceaſed, a gentleman reſident in Finſbury-ſquare, and ſeveral other perſons, who ſaw the body ſhortly after it was diſcovered on Sunday morning, attended to give evidence, but were not called upon. From the teſtimony of ſome of the witneſſes, the embarraſſment of his circumſtances appears to have been the cauſe of Mr. M's committing the raſh act.

18. After a ſevere illneſs, Dr. Hunt, of Gower-ſtreet, Bedford-ſquare.

Suddenly, in Leather-lane, Holborn, Mr. Siſſmore, late of White Hart place, Kennington-lane, Surrey.

19. After a tedious illneſs, Sam. Sneyd, eſq. of Arlington-ſtreet, Piccadilly.

20. In Edward-ſtreet, Portman-ſquare, aged 84, the dowager Lady Frankland, widow of the late Admiral Sir Thomas F. bart. and mother of the preſent Sir Thomas F. bart. of Thirkleby park, co. York.

21. At his houſe at Iſlington, Mr. Thornthwaite, of Pater-noſter-row.

23. At Clapham, univerſally lamented, Mr. George Taylor, banker, of Bartholomew-lane, and formerly of Darlington, co. Durham.

24. At his houſe in Philpot-lane, John Anderſon, eſq. banker.

BILL OF MORTALITY, from March 22, to April 26, 1808.

Chriſtened.			Buried.							
Males - 947	1860		Males - 960	1888			2 and 5	213	50 and 60	177
Females - 913			Females - 919				5 and 10	73	60 and 70	157
					Between		10 and 20	53	70 and 80	128
Whereof have died under 2 years old		493					20 and 30	116	80 and 90	67
							30 and 40	191	90 and 100	6
							40 and 50	214	105 o 110	0

Peck Loaf 3s. 8d.; 3s. 8d.; 3s. 8d.; 3s. 8d.; 3s. 8d.

Salt 1 l. 0s. 0d. per buſhel; 4d. ½ per pound.

'AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from the Returns ending April 16, 1808.

INLAND COUNTIES.

	Wheat		Rye.		Barley		Oats.		Beans.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Middlesex	74	5	50	0	41	7	28	1	56	4
Surrey	77	0	46	0	42	0	29	6	55	9
Hertford	68	6	48	0	44	7	34	6	49	9
Bedford	67	7	48	0	42	0	35	1	54	7
Huntingd.	63	5	00	0	42	2	31	0	55	0
Northam.	66	0	00	0	39	6	32	8	56	0
Rutland	71	3	00	0	43	9	33	0	62	3
Leicester	69	10	44	3	39	1	30	1	54	7
Nottingh.	76	0	46	6	47	0	32	6	59	8
Derby	78	10	00	0	46	0	34	8	60	4
Stafford	75	0	00	0	42	0	32	9	58	3
Salop	73	7	58	10	39	10	34	0	00	0
Hereford	65	10	41	6	32	11	33	0	56	4
Worcester	68	4	00	0	37	8	35	2	52	8
Warwick	72	4	00	0	41	5	36	11	56	11
Wilts	69	0	00	0	37	0	34	4	60	6
Berks	74	8	00	0	39	9	36	2	57	8
Oxford	70	1	00	0	38	0	32	9	51	6
Bucks	72	8	00	0	41	7	37	10	53	4
Brecon	65	4	44	9	32	10	26	8	00	0
Montgo.	72	11	00	0	33	7	34	2	00	0
Radnor	65	2	00	0	30	9	29	5	00	0

Average of England and Wales, per quarter.

71	0	49	1	39	6	31	8	55	8

Average of Scotland, per quarter.

		1		1		1		1	

MARITIME COUNTIES.

	Wheat.		Rye.		Barley		Oats.		Beans.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Essex	71	6	46	0	46	6	39	3	49	6
Kent	70	8	47	0	43	3	36	6	51	6
Sussex	68	4	00	0	43	0	34	0	53	0
Suffolk	69	0	00	0	44	9	35	8	52	2
Cambrid.	67	0	47	4	42	0	31	7	58	4
Norfolk	66	6	49	0	40	9	32	0	52	0
Lincoln	69	7	31	2	40	5	30	6	56	4
York	68	7	00	0	41	0	30	6	64	2
Durham	71	11	00	0	44	0	30	9	00	0
Northum.	65	0	48	0	43	6	34	6	00	0
Cumber.	80	10	61	10	42	8	33	7	00	0
Westmor.	84	8	62	0	42	1	33	4	00	0
Lancaster	77	2	00	0	41	1	30	3	57	7
Chester	71	1	00	0	42	4	34	10	64	2
Flint	68	6	00	0	42	8	00	0	00	0
Denbigh	77	8	00	0	42	5	31	2	00	0
Anglesea	60	0	00	0	38	0	24	0	00	0
Carnarvon	79	8	00	0	36	0	24	4	00	0
Merioneth	73	4	00	0	39	0	26	8	00	0
Cardigan	74	0	00	0	30	0	22	0	00	0
Pembroke	66	9	00	0	35	10	23	6	00	0
Carmarth.	66	0	00	0	36	8	22	8	00	0
Glamorg.	70	2	00	0	36	8	24	0	00	0
Gloucest.	66	7	00	0	35	8	33	9	34	1
Somerset	68	10	00	0	34	4	25	11	45	6
Monmo.	74	2	00	0	33	7	32	0	00	0
Devon	69	7	00	0	33	1	27	4	00	0
Cornwall	70	2	00	0	34	10	25	4	00	0
Dorset	67	5	00	0	36	8	30	0	00	0
Hants	69	2	00	0	38	7	33	4	00	0

AGGREGATE AVERAGE PRICES of the Twelve Maritime Districts of England and Wales, by which Exportation and Bounty are to be regulated in Great Britain.

Wheat.		Rye.		Barley		Oats		Beans		Peafe.		Oatmeal.		Beer or Big.
s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	
71	8	50	1	39	10	30	7	55	4	77	5	43	0	

PRICES OF FLOUR, April 26:

Fine 58s. to 60s.—Seconds 50s. to 53s.—Fine Pollard 28s. to 32s.—Bran 12s. to 14s.

Return of Flour, April 9 to April 15, from the Cocket Office:

Total 9,297 Sacks. Average 59s. 5½d. 0½d. higher than the laft Return.

Return of WHEAT, April 11 to April 16, agreeably to the new Act:

Total 6469 Quarters. Average 70s. 8½d, 0s. 4½d. lower than the laft Return.

OATMEAL, per Boll of 140 lbs. Averdupois, April 16, 45s. 11d.

Average Price of SUGAR, computed from the Returns made in the Week ending April 20, is 37s. 1½d. per Cwt. exclufive of the Duty of Cuftoms paid or payable thereon on the Importation thereof into Great Britain.

PRICE OF HOPS.

Kent Bags	4l. 16s. to 5l. 15s.	Kent Pockets	4l. 15s. to 6l. 15s.
Suffex Ditto	4l. 10s. to 5l. 5s.	Suffex Ditto	4l. 10s. to 5l. 13s.
Eflex Ditto	4l. 16s. to 5l. 12s.	Farnham Ditto	6l. 0s. to 10l. 0s.

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, April 26:

St. James's—Hay	5l.	0s.	od.	to 6l.	12s.	od.	Average	5l.	16s.	od.
Straw	2l.	5s.	od.	to 2l.	11s.	od.	Average	2l.	8s.	od.
Whitechapel—Hay	4l.	10s.	od.	to 6l.	12s.	od.	Average	5l.	11s.	od.
Clover	6l.	6s.	od.	to 7l.	7s.	od.	Average	6l.	16s.	6d.
Straw	2l.	0s.	od.	to 2l.	10s.	od.	Average	2l.	5s.	od.

SMITHFIELD, April 26. To fink the offal—per ftone of 8lb.

Beef	4s. 6d. to 5s. 8d.	Pork	4s. 8d. to 6s. 0d.
Mutton	4s. 8d. to 5s. 8d.	Lamb	6s. od. to 7s. 8d.
Veal	5s. od. to 6s. 4d.	Beafts 1650.	Sheep and Lambs 11,500.

COALS, April 22; Newcaftle 45s. 6d. to 54s. Sunderland 42s. to 46s. 0d.

SOAP, Yellow, 106s. Mottled, 116s. Curd, 120s. CANDLES, 13s. Moulds 14s.

TALLOW, per ftone, 8lb. St. James's 4s. 9½d. Clare Market 4s. 9½d. Whitechapel 4s. 8½d.

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN APRIL 1808.

Days	Bank Stock.	3perCt. Red.	3 per Ct. Consols.	4 perCt Conf.	5 perCt Navy.	5 perCt 1797	Long Ann.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Exchq. Bills.	SouthS. Stock.	Old Ann.	New Ann.	Omnium.	Irish 5 perCt	Imp. 3perCt.	Eng. Lott. Tickets.	English Prizes.
29	shut	shut	64¼ a ⅜	shut	96½	shut	shut	shut	1 a 2d	1 a 2p	——	shut	64⅛	——	shut	64⅛	21 8 0	2perCt. disc.
30	shut	shut	64⅛ a ¼	shut	96½	shut	shut	shut	1 a 3d	par 2p	69½	shut	——	——	shut	64⅛	21 8 0	Ditto
31	shut	shut	64⅛ a ¼	shut	96⅝	shut	shut	shut	2 a 3d	par 2p	——	shut	64⅛	——	shut	64⅛	21 8 0	Ditto
1	shut	shut	64⅛ a ¼	shut	96⅝	shut	shut	shut	2 a 3d	1 a 2p	69½	shut	64⅛	——	shut	64⅛	21 8 0	Ditto
2	shut	shut	64⅛ a ¼	shut	96⅝	shut	shut	shut	2d par	2 a 4p	——	shut	——	——	shut	shut	21 8 0	Ditto
3	Sunday																	
4	shut	shut	64⅛ a ¼	shut	97	shut	shut	shut	par 2d	2 a 4p	——	shut	——	——	shut	shut	21 8 0	Ditto
5	shut	shut	64⅛ a ¼	shut	97	shut	shut	shut	2d par	2 a 4p	——	shut	——	——	shut	shut	21 8 0	Ditto
6	shut	shut	64⅛ a 65	shut	97⅛	shut	shut	shut	1d par	3 a 5p	——	shut	——	——	shut	shut	21 8 0	Ditto
7	shut	shut	64⅛ a 65⅛	shut	97⅛	shut	shut	shut	par 1d	4 a 6p	——	shut	65	——	shut	shut	21 8 0	Ditto
8	shut	shut	65⅛ a ⅜	shut	97⅛	shut	shut	shut	par	4 a 6p	——	shut	——	——	——	shut	21 8 0	Ditto
9	shut	shut	65⅛ a ⅜	shut	97⅛	shut	shut	shut	par	4 a 6p	——	shut	——	——	——	——	21 8 0	Ditto
10	Sunday																	
11	shut	shut	65 a 65⅜	shut	97⅛	shut	shut	shut	par	3 a 5p	70½	shut	——	——	94	shut	23 5 0	Ditto
12	shut	shut	65⅛ a 65⅜	shut	98	shut	shut	shut	par 1d	3 a 5p	70	shut	——	——	——	shut	23 5 0	Ditto
13	shut	shut	65⅛ a ⅜	shut	98	shut	shut	175	1d par	4 a 5p	——	shut	——	——	——	shut	23 5 0	Ditto
14	shut	65⅜	66 a 65⅜	shut	98¼	shut	shut	177	par 1d	4 a 5p	——	——	——	——	94¼	shut	24 5 0	Ditto
15	holiday																	Ditto
16	233¼	shut	66⅛ a ⅜	shut	98⅛	shut	shut	178½	par 1d	5 a 6p	——	——	——	——	95			Ditto
17	Sunday																	Ditto
18	and 19	holiday																
20	233¼	shut	66⅛ a ⅜	shut	98⅛	shut	shut	——	par	4 a 6p	72½	65⅛	66⅛	——	95¼	shut	21 10 0	Ditto
21	232½	shut	66⅛ a ¼	shut	98⅛	shut	shut	178½	par	5 a 7p	——	65⅛	——	——	94⅜	shut	——	Ditto
22	233	65⅛	66⅛	82⅞	98⅛	shut	shut	178	par 1p	6 a 8p	——	65	——	——	——	shut	——	Ditto
23	232½	65⅛	65⅛ a 66⅛	83	98¼	——	18⅞	178	par 2p	9a10p	——	——	——	——	——	shut	——	Ditto
24	Sunday																	
25	shut	65⅛	66⅛ a 66⅛		98⅛	——	——	180	par 1p	9a10p	——	——	——	——	——	shut	——	Ditto
26	234½	65⅛	66⅛ a ⅜	83⅛	98⅛	——	18⅞	180½	par 2p	9a11p	——	——	——	——	——	shut	——	Ditto
27	234	65⅛	66⅛ a ⅜	83	98⅛	——	18⅞	180	par 2p	9a10p	——	65⅛	——	——	——	shut	——	Ditto
28	234½	65⅛	66⅛ a ⅜	83⅛	98⅛	——	18⅞	180½	2p par	10a9p	——	65	——	——	——	shut	——	Ditto

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